The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,046.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	,, 28 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	,, 16 0
For one month, delivered in Town	,, 6 0
Single Copy for Cash	,, 0 4
Back Numbers	,, 0 8

The Government of India having announced that the Inland Postage on Newspapers will be reduced by one-half from the 1st October next, the *Bombay Gazette* will, from that date, be sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who will thus be put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale :—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year ,,	,, 24	,, 28	,, 38
Three months ,,	,, 14	,, 16	,, 21
One month ,,	,, 5	,, 6	,, 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 12th Sept. 1871, at noon.

	Sep.		
Leave BOMBAY	12	Leave Colombo	21
,, Carwar	14	,, Galle	22
,, Mangalore	15	,, Negombo	25
,, Cannanore	16	,, Pondicherry	26
,, Tellicherry	16	,, Madras	28
,, Calicut	17	,, Cocanada	29
,, Beypore	17	,, Vizagapatam	Oct. 1
,, Cochin	18	,, Bimlipatam	1
,, Allepey	19	,, Coringapore	2
,, Tuticorin	20	,, False Point	3
		Arrive CALCUTTA	4

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

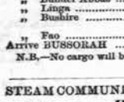
The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,610 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 16th September 1871, at noon.

	Sep.		Oct.
Leave BOMBAY	16	Leave BUSSORAH	6
,, Kurrachee	20	,, Fao	6
,, Guadur	21	,, Bushire	10
,, Muscat	23	,, Linga	14
,, Bunder Abbas	25	,, Bunder Abbas	11
,, Linga	27	,, Muscat	15
,, Bushire	29	,, Guadur	15
	Oct.	,, Kurrachee	18
,, Fao	1	Arrive BOMBAY	21
Arrive BUSSORAH	2		

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from Bagdad, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 9th September 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(To leave about 25th Instant.)

The Steam Ship ADA, 795 registered tons, Captain TATCHELL, will be despatched as above. This Vessel has very superior accommodation for a limitednumber of First-class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE,

To Suez	£30,
To Havre	£45,
To London	£50,

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th September 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY,

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	39	24	9-10
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles, transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Including Wines, Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on SUNDAY, 1st OCTOBER 1871.
INDIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st NOVEMBER 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 1st September 1871.

FOR MAURITIUS DIRECT.

SHIP GLEN GAIRN, A 1. For Freight or Passage apply to the Captain, or to

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE.

Now Ready,

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS for Sale by the Undersigned.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

RUSSELL AND CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

EAST STREET, POONA,

AND

24, MEDOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST and DIRECTIONS for SELF-MEASUREMENT forwarded FREE on application.

ROWLAND AND Co.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,

19, MEDOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar).

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

G. NICOLL & Co.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET,

BOMBAY,

AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 12th September, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. SURAT, (2,578 tons, and 500 H.P.) Captain E. J. Baker, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 2 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

To BRINDISI	First Class Rs. 600	Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON	,, ,, 650	,, ,, 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. BANGALORE, (2,063 tons, and 500 H.P.), Captain W. C. Anson, will be despatched with Mails for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 13th Sept., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be taken for the Straits or China.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE s.s. TRAVANCORE (1,900 Tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched to China on MONDAY, the 11th Sept., at noon, calling at Singapore. For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. and O. Company.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

3, MARINE STREET.

NOTICE.

The sale of the three Properties, respectively situated in Dady Sett's Athushberam Lane, Pinjrapole Lane, and Mody Street, by order of the Mortgagee, on the 6th, 7th, and 8th days of September, having been postponed for the 19th, 20th, and 21st days of September 1871.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 6th September 1871.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,

No. 25, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE OF BEER.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 7th day of September 1871, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. have received instructions from the consignees Messrs. Rustomjee Bomanjee and Co. to submit to sale by Public Auction, at the Apollo Bonded Warehouse, on account of whom it may concern, the following casks of Beer saved from the wrecked Steamer Breadalbane at Tenasserim :—

BA—H—67 casks Bass's beer in quart bottles, by Edward and George Hibbert.

16 do do in pints do do do.

Terms cash, and purchaser will have to pay customs duty &c., and clear the goods from the Custom House.

Also on the same day, time and place, M. J. & Co., will submit the following by order and on account of whom it may concern, saved from the above steamer arrived by the above vessel :—

ByHB —3 Casks Quart Porter 12 dozens.
ByHB,—9 do. Pints do. 72 do.
EE.—13 Casks Butter.

Terms cash, and purchaser, will have to pay Custom duty, &c. on cases of Butter.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 6th September 1871.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 5, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods.

A first-class Mahogany full size Billiard Table with 6 lights Bronze and gilt Lamp, &c.

An invoice of crockery-ware consiste of fancy teapots, gilt and Etruscan jugs, gilt vases, Parian busts, bread plates, porcelain toys, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

A double-seated brougham.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND COSTLY JEWELLERY, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the valuable and costly Jewellery, &c., consists of valuable diamond, emerald, and ruby rings, pearl head-dresses, valuable diamond and ruby brooches, ear-rings, costly gold lever, chronometer and keyless watches, loose brilliants, silver table ornaments &c.

The above will be on view from to-morrow.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Carriages, Horses, &c., at The Wilderness, Mazagon.

On MONDAY, the 2 th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of W. C. Penney, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

TO BE LET, "The Wilderness," Mazagon. Apply to Bennett & Co.

Bombay, 6th September 1871. BENNETT & Co.

ENGLISH GOODS,

(Via Suez Canal)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON AND Co.,

SILK, WOOLLEN, AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN (Wholesale and Retail),

INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS,

50 TO 52, St. Paul's Churchyard,

(Corner of Cheapside), LONDON,

Established 1843,

Invite the attention of OFFICERS of both Services, and FAMILIES residing in India and China, to their illustrated 120 page Catalogue, sent Post Free, containing full particulars as to Woollen, Silk, and Cotton Goods of every description.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements

Household Furniture	Cutlery	Beers
Musical Instruments	Carriages	Preserved Provisions
Ironmongery	Saddlery and Harness	Stationery
Fire-arms	Boots and Shoes	Books
Agricultural Implements	Wines	Toys, &c., &c.
	Ales	

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Britannia" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce Deposited of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price List can be had of Messrs. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay.

D. NICHOLSON AND Co.,

50, 51 & 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

Terms—Not less than 50 per cent. to accompany Indents, and Balance against Bills of Lading.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR SEPTEMBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of railway and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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Punjaub and Delhi Railways.
Scinde Railway.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
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Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Baggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

Agents—
Bombay and Poona :—Messrs. Cheesm and Woodhall.
Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona :—Messrs. Treacher & Co., and Railway Bookstall.
Alexandria :—Messrs. D. Robertson and Co.
London :—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"TIMES OF INDIA."

THE Undersigned begs to give NOTICE, that he is NO LONGER prepared to TAKE CHARGE of the ENGLISH ACCOUNTS for COLLECTION.

G. STREET,
30, Cornhill, London, E.C.,
London Agent for the "Bombay Gazette."

11th August 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per s.s. ADA are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th September 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship COPENHAGEN, Captain Cowie, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their GOODS without delay; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Cowie will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

STENHOUSE & Co.,
Agents Ship Copenhagen.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (in Liquidation).—A DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS, at the rate of Rs. 560 per SHARE, will be PAID to the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS, on the production of Share Certificates, on and after THURSDAY, the 7th inst., on application at the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle.

JAMES G. SMITH,
A. E. ASHLEY, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 6th September 1871.

KURRACHEE PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD in the Office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the 27th September, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of confirming the following Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 31st ultimo :—

1. That the Company be wound up voluntarily.
2. That Mr. W. M. Macaulay be appointed Liquidator.
3. That the Liquidator be authorized to receive, in compensation for the Company's property and business, 400 shares, of the nominal value of Rs. 850 each, of which Rs. 75 shall be deemed to be paid up, in a Company about to be formed, and to be called the "Sind Press Company, Limited," such shares to be distributed among the members of the "Kurrachee Press Company, Limited," in the proportion of two shares in the New Company for each share in the present Company,

FLEMING & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

McLeod Road, Kurrachee, 1st September 1871.

AT the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the MOFUSSIL COMPANY (Limited), held at the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on the 5th day of September 1871, at 3 P.M., the following RESOLUTIONS were put to the MEETING and CARRIED unanimously :—

1. Proposed by W. G. Hall, Esq., seconded by Nusserwanjee Byramjee, Esq.,—"That the Report be taken as read."
2. Proposed by W. G. Hall, Esq., seconded by Cursetjee Manockjee, Esq.,—"That the Report of the Directors, which had been circulated amongst the Shareholders, with the Balance Sheet, and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1871, be approved and adopted."
3. Proposed by Dr. Jejeebhoy Bazonjee, seconded by Tribhovundas Nathoobhoy, Esq.,—"That a dividend of Rs. 60 per share, free of Income Tax, be declared payable on and after the 20th instant to the shareholders whose names stand in the Register on this date."
4. Proposed by Nusserwanjee Byramjee, Esq., seconded by Hurjeewundass, Pranjeewundass, Esq.,—"That William Gilmour Hall, Esq., who retires by rotation, be re-elected a Director for the current year."
5. Proposed by Hamilton Maxwell, Esq., seconded by Jamsetjee Jhunjeebhoy, Esq.,—"That the appointment of Thomas Henry Moore, Esq., as a Director, made by the Board, be sanctioned, and that he be re-elected a Director for the current year."
6. Proposed by Motiram Bhagubhoy, Esq., seconded by Veerbhoy Kunjee, Esq.,—"That S. W. Read, Esq., and Dwarkanath Jugonnath, Esq., be appointed Auditors for the year commencing 1st July 1871, and that their remuneration be Rs. 150 each as heretofore."
7. Proposed by Kessowjee Naik, Esq., seconded by Manockjali Goculdass, Esq.,—"That a vote of thanks be given to Mr. Melville and the Officers connected with the Company for their services."

A Vote of thanks to Mr. Hall, for his conduct in the Chair, terminated the Proceedings.

W. G. HALL, Chairman.

Bombay, 5th September 1871.

WANTED, by an ENGLISH FIRM, OFFICE and GODOWN ACCOMMODATION. Rent Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 a month. Apply to B-G, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DRY CHAMPAGNES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a
F. GIESLER & Co.'s, "*par Isolle*," their finest brand ; in original cases as landed...Q's. per doz.	38 0	42 0
Do. do. examined and re-packed...Qts. per doz.	40 0	44 0
Do do. ...Pts. per doz.	22 0	24 0
JULES (*the original* MUMM'S finest dry, in original cases as landed ...Qts. per doz.	36 0	40 0
Do. do. examined and re-packed...Qts. per doz.	38 0	42 0
Do. do. ...Pts. per doz.	42 0	24 0

Constituents will oblige by stating on their Orders whether they require "ORIGINAL" *or* "RE-PACKED" *cases.*

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

BISCUITS :

IMPORTED OVERLAND, FROM

HUNTLEY AND PALMER

AND

PEEK, FREAN, AND CO.,

A. B. C. (the Children's Biscuits) ; ABERNETHY (dry seed) ; ALBERT (agreeable piccnic or wine) ; ARROWROOT (good soft tea biscuit) ; BRITANNIA ; BROWN MEAL (crisp) ; COMBINATION ; CAPTAIN'S (thick or thin) ; CRACKER (thin cheese) ; CRACKNEL ; DIGESTIVE (brown meal) ; FANCY MACHINE (crisp, slightly sweet ; FANCY SWEET ; GINGER NUT ; HARD MIXED ; JOUJOU (light fancy) ; LUNCH (plain dry) ; MILK (crisp dry) ; NAPOLEON ; NICNAC (fancy sweet) ; PALACE VARIETIES (rich sweet) ; PEARL (soft, slightly sweet) ; PRINCE OF WALES (plain) ; TEA (slightly sweet) ; TOURIST (plain dry) ; WAFER (thin crisp cheese) ;

Cash. Rs. a.	Each. 1 lb. tins	Credit. Rs. a.
Rs. 0 12	1 lb. tins	Rs. 0 14
1 4	2 lb. tins	1 8

MIXED FANCY AND SPICE NUT.

Rs. 0 14	1 lb. tins	Rs. 1 0
1 8	2 lb. tins	1 12

EUGENIE.

Light sweet, flavoured with Vanilla.

Rs. 1 0	1 lb. tins	Rs. 1 2
1 8	2 lb. tins	1 12

KARLSBAD FAVORITE AND SUGAR WAFER.

Rs. 1 4	1 lb. tins	Rs. 1 8

GINGER WAFER.

Rs. 1 12	2 lb. tins	Rs. 2 0

ORANGE AND LEMON DESSERT.

Rs. 2 0	1 lb. tins	Rs. 2 4

STORE DEPARTMENTS

OF

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

STANDARD METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BAROMETERS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
ANEROID	18 0	20 0
Do. with Thermometer	22 8	25 0
ANEROID, for the pocket, with enamelled dial, Do. do. with engraved metal dial, and Thermometer...	36 0 45 0	40 0 50 0
ANEROID, compensated, and with revolving altitude scale	54 0	60 0
ANEROID, with revolving altitude scale and Thermometer	58 0	65 0
STANDARD, on the Kew principle ...	108 0	120 0

THERMOMETERS.

KEW OBSERVATORY, of the Meteorological Office and Admiralty pattern, with verification from the Kew Observatory	10 8	12 0
MAXIMUM, Self-registering, with raised metal scale, mounted on oak for garden purposes (an excellent instrument for ordinary use) ...	3 8	3 0
MINIMUM, to correspond with the last-named	4 8	5 0
MAXIMUM, self-registering, with enamelled Tube and polished boxwood scale... ...	9 8	10 8
MINIMUM, to correspond with the last-named	5 12	6 8
MINIMUM, Professor PHILLIPS'S STANDARD SELF-REGISTERING, Engine divided on the stem, and mounted, with indelible porcelain scale, on oak	18 8	21 0
MINIMUM, to correspond with the last-named	18 8	21 0
MAXIMUM and MINIMUM, the pair in a neat pocket mahogany case, as arranged for Dr. Livingstone and Captains Speke and Grant ...	35 0	40 0
MAXIMUM and MINIMUM, the "Alpine Cup" pair, in case complete	22 8	25 0
POCKET, in revolving case, 4 inch ...	9 8	10 8
Do. do. 6 inch ...	10 8	12 0
"TERRESTRIAL RADIATION" Maximum and Minimum, on brass pedestals complete, each...	22 8	25 0
FORTY PATTERNS OF THERMOMETERS, each from	1 12 to	65 0

RAIN GAUGES.

THE INTER-TROPICAL, expressly fitted for the suddenly heavy downfa l of India... ...	18 0	20 0
CROSSLEY'S SELF-REGISTERING	90 0	100 0

OZONOMETER.

Dr. Schonbein's, with Ozone cage	18 0	20 0

AN ASSORTMENT OF METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS ALWAYS ON SALE BY

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),

IMPORTERS OF

METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.

AN ILLUSTRATED FURNITURE CATALOGUE,

Containing nearly Six Hundred Designs, of every description of Furniture, faithfully drawn from our own Stock, will be forwarded gratis, or may be had at the office of this Journal, on application.

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UPHOLSTERERS AND CABINET MAKERS,

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Established 70 Years.

N.B.—Every description of Merchandise supplied on the most liberal terms.

NOTICES.

LIFE INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO POLICYHOLDERS IN THE ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY.

AS it now appears certain that the ALBERT RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME will not be CARRIED OUT, we would again remind POLICYHOLDERS in that Company that we are prepared to accept their LIVES on the most favourable terms.

For example :—A person who assured in India with the Albert in a Civil Capacity at the age of 30 for Rs. 1,000, paying an Annual Premium of Rs. 40, may, if now aged 39, obtain a Non-participating Policy for Rs. 1,000 at the same Premium. If now aged 50, he will have to pay a yearly Premium of Rs. 53-14, and will be entitled to a claim on the Albert for the value of the additional Premium of Rs. 13-14.

For the Directors of the
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents at Bombay.

NOTICE.—The RAFFLE of the HOUSE No. 26, Middle Road, Entally, for the benefit of the FAMINE-STRICKEN ARMENIANS of JULPHA will be DRAWN at the GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, Calcutta, on the 12th of October next, at 11 A.M. Tickets—Rs. 10 each. Apply to Messrs. PAYNE & Co., Bombay.

THE LIQUIDATOR of the BANK of BOMBAY is prepared to RECEIVE OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the DEBTS still due to the Bank. A List of these Debts may be seen at the Bank.

Offers will be received until close of business on 11th instant. The Liquidator does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

Bank of Bombay, in Liquidation, 4th September 1871.

CONSULATE OF FRANCE IN BOMBAY.—NOTICE.—All CLAIMS against the French Ship WINSLOW must be rendered at the above Office in triplicate on or before SATURDAY next, the 9th instant, or they shall not be recognized.

By Order,
E. A. LISSIGNOL.

Bombay, 5th September 1871.

FIREWOOD FROM SIND.—The Undersigned is PREPARED TO SELL up to 03,00 maunds of BABOOL FUEL FROM THE SIND FORESTS, situated on and near the banks of the Indus, below Kotree. Delivery either in the Forests or at Ketty Bunder, situated at the mouth of the Indus. Early applications are invited. For particulars apply to the Undersigned.

W. SCHLICH,
Acting Conservator of Forests in Sind.

Kurrachee, 26th August 1871.

AGRA BANK (Limited).

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

At six months' sight on Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., or the National Bank of Scotland	1s. 11d. per Rupee.
At three months' sight	1s. 10 15/16d. ,,
On Head Office, on demand, for sums of £500 and upwards	1s. 10¾d. ,,
For smaller sums	1s. 10 11/16d. ,,

H. K. GREGORY, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 1st September 1871.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are INVITED for the purpose of WATCHING the INTERESTS of the RATE-PAYERS in Bombay, and to TAKE such PROCEEDINGS in their BEHALF as may be deemed advisable. The Undersigned have consented to have an Account opened in their names at the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) for the purpose.

N. M. WADIA,
SAMSOODEEN TYABJEE.
MOOLJEE THACKERSEY.
PANDOORANG BALIBHADRA.

Bombay, 4th September 1871.

BROACH MILLS COMPANY (Limited).—A DIVIDEND of Rs. 25 PER SHARE, for the half year ending 30th June last, WILL BE PAID to the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company by the Undersigned on and after the 8th instant.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 4th September 1871.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS, of this Company will be HELD at the Office in Rampart Row on WEDNESDAY, the 13th September next, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of considering the following business :—

1st.—The question of the supply of Iron Hoops to the Company.
2nd.—To consider the advisability of reducing the Charges for Pressing.

By Order of the Directors,
A. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 20th August 1871.

OOMRAWUTTEE PRESS COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a THIRD CALL of RUPEES FIVE HUNDRED (Rs. 500) per SHARE is PAYABLE at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, No. 5, Rampart Row, on or before the 15th September 1871, in conformity with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 18t August 1871.

OOMRAWUTTEE PRESS COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Rampart Row, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of SEPTEMBER 1871, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business :—

1.—To receive the Directors' Report and Balance Sheet made up to 30th June 1871.
2.—To declare a Dividend.
3.—To elect Directors in the room of Dababhoy Jamsetjee, Esq., and Poorunmull Chinniram, Esq., who retire, but are eligible for re-election.
4.—To elect an Auditor and to fix his remuneration.
5.—To fix the Directors' fees.

By order of the Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 5, Rampart Row, Bombay, 2nd September 1871.

CARWAR COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the CARWAR COMPANY (Limited) will be HELD on the 14th day of September, at 3 P.M., in the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts to 30th June 1871.
2. To elect a Director in room of Mr. H. Maxwell, who retires by rotation.
3. To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 7TH SEPTEMBER till DATE of MEETING, inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 5th September 1871.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act X. of 1865, and of the MERCANTILE CREDIT and FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION, Limited.

By direction of the Sitting Judge in Chambers, NOTICE is hereby given, that MONDAY, the 11th day of September next, at half-past ten of the o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court-house, has been appointed to make a CALL on all the CONTRIBUTORIES of the said Company, and that the Official Liquidator of the said Company proposes that such Call shall be for Rs. 40 per Share. All persons interested are entitled to attend on such day and hour and at such place to offer objections to such Call.—Dated this 14th day of August 1871.

MANISTY AND FLETCHER,
Solicitors to the Official Liquidator.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers' Act, 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that all

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRY for Port Canning shares at Rs. 418 and other shares closed steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
10,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	93
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,470 nl.
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	628½
10,000	500	100	0 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	177½
15,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,400
30,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	270
40,000	275	all	10 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360 nl.
40,000	270	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,500	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	88
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	490

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 73	Colaba Land Co	1,565
8,000	150	all		Freve Land & Agar Co. Ld.	148
770	2,000	2,000	Nil.	Mazagon Land	935
4,000	2,000	1,450	Nil.	Port Canning	410

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£25	£18·3·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock
.....	£20	10·7·5	do.	Do. New 4% Shares
.....	£20	6·3·10½	do.	Ditto
.....	£107	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
.....	£18	19·6·1	do.	Do. New Shares

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225pc	Akbar Cotton Press Co	2,200
300	2,000	1,100	75pc	Albert Co., Kurrachee	960
250	3,000	890	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	430
150	12,000	11,002	33do.	Apollo Press Co	6,900
200	2,000	all	350pc	Bombay Press Co	2,240
200	500	all	95dc.	Do New	560
500	1,250	all	40	Colaba Press Co	6,250
200	2,000	1	100 pc	East India Press Co	3,200
150	8,500	81	1000	Fort Press Co	9,200
300	2,000	1,800	20 pc	Framji Cowsji Press Co	155x-d
200	6,000	6,000	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co	2,700
250	8,000	1,467	75 pc	Imperial Press Co	1,150
300	5,000	2,000	100 pc	Kurrachee Press Co	1,110
2,000	60	350	30 pc	Mofussil Press & Co.	625
125	2000	all	250 pc	Prince of Wales Press	2,600
225	2,000	1,000	250	Victoria Press, Madras	925
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Timeverly Press Co	1,000
10	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	250

* Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	1,575 nl.
600	2,000	all	Nil.	Alexandra Spinning	2,300
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,650
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,900 nl.
1800	1,000	all	...	Bombay United	1,070
1,600	150	150	...	Broach Mills	310
750	2,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning	2,850
750	2,000	all	75 pc	Great Eastern	2,325
2,250	1,000	all	140 pc	Manockji Petit's	1,120
900	1,000	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	1,050
350	2,000	all	125	Oriental	2,020
600	2,500	2,400	...	Royal	2,350 nl

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	75 pc	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	870
50,000	50	all	4½ p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	55
1,000	5/	all	5 pc.	Mechanics H'd'ge Co.	36
500	2,000	300	21 pc.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
2,000	500	all	40 pc.	Treacher & Co	400
3,000	250	all	6 pc.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	85

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	14
.....	95	...	Do. China	1
.....	250	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	May '67	Royal Bank	2

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

.....	3,200	2,400	Nov. '65	Back Bay Co	8

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10⅞d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 3/16d. to 1s. 11¼d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅜d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 7/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 7/16d.
Do.	30 days' sight	100 Par.
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	100
China	60 Do. do.	225

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-11
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolus	200
Mexican Dollars	220
Five Franc Pieces	203
Bar Silver	111
Gold Leaf	13-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	17-2
Australian Gold	17-2

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	114
Five per cent	105½
Four per cent	99½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	103½
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	113
Do. Do. Market Rate	113
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	94½

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—SEPTEMBER 6.

Wilkinson, Lieutenant, 32nd Madras N. I., on leave, from Hoshungabad.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 6.

Knox, Lieutenant, 56th Regiment, on duty, to Poona.
Swindley, Major, 13th Hussars, on leave, to Poona.
Tyndall, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, to Kamptee.
Willam, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on leave, to Nagpore.
Bonnor, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C. B.,
Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 5th Sept., 1871.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 442 of 1871, the undermentioned officers are nominated as a committee of management for the Assault of Arms:—

President.

Colonel Whitehill, 23rd Regiment N. L. I.

Members.

Major Pearce, 23rd Regiment N. L. I.
,, Hall, 56 h Regiment.
Captain Holburton, R. A.
,, Stack, 1st Light Cavalry.
,, Gillespie, Staff.
,, Birch, 9th Regiment N. I.
,, McRae, 2nd Grenadier Regiment N. I.
,, Metcalfe, 33rd Regiment.
Lieutenant Bogue, 49th Regiment.

Under instructions from Army Head Quarters, a committee composed as follows will assemble on Saturday, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock A.M., for the examination of the officers marginally named for appointment in the Judge Advocate General's Department:—

Major Wardrop, Staff Corps.
,, Hickman ,,
Captain Boyd ,,

President.

Lieutenant-Colonel Maude, Deputy Judge Advocate P. D. A.

Members.

Major R. Mallaby, 9th Regiment.
Major F. C. Hill, 56th Regiment.

The instructions contained in G. G. O. No. 333 of 1864 should be strictly carried out by the committee.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—6TH SEPTEMBER.

London	Cotton	£2 15s. Nom.
	Cases	£2 15s.
	Seeds	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s.
Liverpool	Iron Ships	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 7s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.
	Myrabolams & Cutch	£2 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton	No ship.
	Coffee	
Overland	Steamers	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 17s. 6d. to £3 2s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 to 9 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 35 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 5 per bale
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per on
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 19 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Ada (s)	Thatchell	London, July 31.
	Solferino	Kona	Mauritius, Aug. 6.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Duriveland	Graves	Boston.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
2	Pensacola	Fowler	Liverpool, Feb. 24.
	Carlisle	Trapcott	London, June 1.
3	Penguin (s)	Ridge	Liverpool, July 17.
	Olga (s)	Boyd	London, July 22.
	Glenartney (s)	Bolton	Hongkong, Aug. 17.
	Holland (s)	Bragg	Liverpool, July 31.
	Eblana	Wilson	Liverpool, May 12.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.		
2	Meinam (F S)	Galle and Pondicherry.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.		
2	Gauntlet	London.
	Meinam (F S)	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—6TH SEPTEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

Callirrhoe, 6 cases medicine, and ½ ream paper, M Ambaidass.
Walkyrie, 20 cases matches, John S Elmore & Co.
Walamo (s), 17 cases champagne, E N Co'abawala & Co; 18 cases Hock, 48 cases claret, 8 cases port, 2 cases sherry, 15 cases champagne, and 21 cases brandy, King, King & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Montiana, 150 cases and 5 hhds port wine, J Nowrojee.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Fochow, 50 cases sulphuric acid, S Tyebjee & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—6TH SEPTEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Canute, 100 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co,
Walamo (s), 41 bales cotton, V Tokersee; 25 bales skins, and 11 bales hides, H M C F Mahomed & Co; 45 bales wool, M Damodar; 56 bales cotton, D Hurnath; 100 bales cotton, N Sobhagram; 169 bales cotton, T Yuruzdas; 18 bales wool, H Khildass; 15 bales cotton, K Preiswerck & Co; 10 bales cotton, G Khuttow & Co; 33 bales cotton, D Bhojraz.
Surat (s), 50 bales cotton, V Tokersee; 590 bundles ga'ls, S Mooljee; 105 bales cotton, S P Framjee.

FOR LONDON.

Whittington (s), 21 cases mother 'o pearl shells, L Datoo; 12 bales hides, H E Jetaker; 105 packages coffee, Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
Surat (s), 294 pieces E teeth, N Damodhur.

FOR SUEZ.

Surat (s), 26 bales cotton, K Pursotum; 1 case indigo, L Moolchund.

FOR HONGKONG.

Travancore (s), 37 chests M opium, E D Sassoon; 1 bale cotton, W Nicol & Co; 6 bales cotton waste, C H Eastley.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum .....Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having announced that the Inland Postage on Newspapers will be reduced by one-half from the 1st October next, the *Bombay Gazette* will, from that date, be sent POST FREE to all Upcountry Subscribers, who will thus be put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year ,,	,, 24	,, 28	,, 38
Three months ,,	,, 14	,, 16	,, 21
One Month ,,	,, 5	,, 6	,, 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of R. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for altering the size of this paper to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*, on the arrival of Paper which has been ordered from home.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The edition for Indian subscribers also contains the telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MACDONALD—September 5th, at Parell, the wife of George MacDonald, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

CULBARD—HOPPER—August 26th, at Lahore, at St. James,' by the Rev. J. R Baldwin, W. Culbard, to Ellen Ann, eldest daughter of the late J. C. Hopper, Ferozepore.

DEATHS.

CROFTON—August 28th, at Murree, of diphtheria, Helen, eldest child of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Crofton, R. C.
JACKSON—August 20th, at Bangalore, Christina Hungerford, daughter of Elphinstone Jackson, Esq., B.C.S., aged 4 years.
WINTER—September 1st, near Landour, Arthur Crowfoot, the beloved child of Rev. R. R. Winter, Delhi, aged 4 months.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1871.

THE account which we published a few days ago of a fatal affray in Kattywar has probably attracted little notice, because, unfortunately, people in general know little more of Kattywar than that it is a fine country for fatal affrays. Our ignorance on this subject might be enlightened, if Government would make known to us the administration reports upon the province, showing what progress has been achieved by English officials in the arduous task of subduing, by low degrees, a rugged people "to the "useful and the good." But, for want of such information our knowledge of Kattywar consists of vague impressions that it is a country in which "the good old rule, the simple plan," is still much in favour, in which outlaws abound, and the turbulence even of the settled population is so great that life in Kattywar is very like what it was on the borders of Scotland and England some four centuries ago. The people only number, we believe, some two million souls; and, as they have nearly 500 Chiefs to rule over them, and the disintegrating force of new ideas is here as elsewhere gradually sapping the foundations of the patriarchal authority claimed by the Chiefs, it is not to be wondered at that frequent occasions arise on which disputes are settled by an appeal to arms. In the case of the encounter between villagers and policemen at Kundorna, there seems to be little doubt, from what we can learn, that the Girassias who were killed had provoked the fight by going armed to the boundary of their village, and forcibly attempting to till the land which had been awarded, under the new survey of the Jam of Nowanuggur's territory, to a neighbouring village. The Fouzdar, with a posse of policemen, went out to stop these proceedings; but he recklessly took with him a body of armed Mukranees, men never at any time under control; and, when swords began to be used, and some of the Jam's people had been wounded by the villagers, the Mukranees had recourse to their fire-arms, and shot down a number of their opponents. The casualties on the villagers' side were six killed and four wounded, and on the side of the Jam's police four or five wounded. There is but one way, we take it, of putting an end to this rough-and-ready fashion of settling disputes about the proprietorship of land. The whole population of Kattywar ought to be disarmed. The English Government has guaranteed the rights of the Chiefs, and is bound also to watch over the interests of the people; and, if it does its work faithfully, there can be no need for referring every petty quarrel to the arbitrament of the sword and rifle. This question of disarmament ought long ago to have engaged the attention of the Government of Bombay.

WITH all the drawbacks of mismanagement and extravagance in construction, the railways of India, at the stage of development the system has now reached, form a work of which the English rulers of the country may well be proud. On the 1st of June last the total length of railway open in India was 5,051 miles, of which 710 are constructed with a double line, and, as Mr. Juland Danvers triumphantly remarks in his annual report, "the system of "trunk-lines for India, originally laid down "by Lord Dalhousie, may now be regarded as "completed. The three presidency towns are "united, and the north-west frontier has been "brought into railway communication with the "southern portion of the peninsula, commencing "at Negapatam, the most southern terminus of "the Madras system, and proceeding by Bombay, "Jubbulpore, Allahabad, and Lucknow, to Mool"tan on the Indus, a continuous length of about "2,800 miles of railway has been formed." And at whose expense, in the first instance, has this all-important change from the ancient paths of commerce and travel in India been accomplished? The total cost of the railways up to date, including 4,000,000*l.* for loss by exchange, and about 3,000,000*l.* for land, has been 91,600,000*l.*, giving an average cost per mile of 18,435*l.* The Indian shareholders number only 368 against 51,519 Europeans, and, assuming the stock to be divided in the same proportion, India cannot have contributed altogether more, including land and loss by exchange, than eleven or twelve millions of the whole railway capital. Up to the end of 1870 nearly 52 millions of this capital had been expended directly in India, while the most of the balance, spent in England, was brought out to this country in the form of machinery and stores. On the other side must be reckoned the net guaranteed interest paid out of the Indian revenues to the shareholders, which amounted on the 30th June 1870 to 17½ millions. If we set down 16 millions as the sum paid to English shareholders, it follows that, by taking advantage of her connexion with England, India has got 5,000 miles of railway built and all the plant presented to her, and has besides had a net capital of some 35 or 36 millions of hard cash remitted from England to be spent here in raising wages and stimulating production, and the only return she is expected to make for these benefits is the payment of a yearly interest which can never exceed 1½ million a year. It is true that India may be held ultimately responsible for the repayment of the original capital; but this will never be demanded while the country is subject to England—on the contrary, every year sees projects of new lines started which will bring out more English capital—and meanwhile the railways are built and the money remains fructifying in the country.

The principal topic of discussion noticed by Mr. Danvers in his report is the battle of the gauges, which we are not at all anxious to fight over again, now that it is settled by the adoption of the French metre as the gauge for the new State railways. The great ability with which the late Editor of the *Gazette* opposed, for military reasons, the introduction of a break of gauge in the Indian railway system must be fresh in the recollection of our readers; and it will be generally admitted that he proved the inconveniences of "disjunction" to be much more serious than the advocates of the change had supposed them to be. At the same time, we cannot say that we anticipate any evil consequences from the decision of the Government of India to sanction a break of gauge. Not only, when economy is the rule of our administration, and money for expensive railways cannot easily be found, is it better, as Lord Napier of Magdala allowed, to have a narrow gauge railway to Peshawur, than no railway at all,—but it must be remembered that break of gauge within our own territory cannot be of much importance to us in such military operations as we may possibly be engaged in against the troops of a foreign power. Uniformity of gauge would not have been essential to the concentration of the Prussian armies in superior force on the frontier, if France had had neither roads nor railways to march her troops along to meet the enemy. This, however, is precisely the condition in which any foreign power holding the territory beyond the Himalayas would be placed with reference to India —she must move her armies across deserts, over mountains, and through pathless defiles, to attack a British force drawn up to defend a fortified position, with a nearly perfect system of communications in its rear, connecting it with districts from which it could receive abundant supplies of men and stores. Our Generals, if the army were victorious, would find no railways on which they could use their own rolling-stock to transport British soldiers from Peshawur to Bokhara, as the Prussians were transported from Cologne to Paris; and, if ever the Russians do make a railway from the southern shore of the Caspian to the mouth of the Khyber Pass, it will assuredly be a narrow gauge line.

MR. LUSHINGTON, the Accountant General, is a remarkably zealous official. An ordinary Government servant in his place would have been very well content, when the Bench of Justices did not accept his proposal to audit their accounts, to let the matter drop, more particularly as his immediate subordinate had just been nominated a member of a committee of inquiry whose principal business will be to audit those accounts. But Mr. Lushington wants to know when he may hope to enjoy a pleasure which he looks upon as only deferred, not denied to him altogether; and he has accordingly written a pressing letter to Mr. Connon, the Chairman of the Bench, expressing his anxiety to have the matter brought on again for discussion. The reply of the Chairman is a model of diplomatic courtesy and *finesse*. If Mr. Lushington thinks himself slighted, Mr. Connon tells him he has his remedy. He has only to go and call on "the gallant proprietor of the Bombay and Baroda Railway," and persuade him to take seven other Justices like unto himself and call another special general meeting for the amusement of the Bombay public. The Accountant General's offer is not likely in present circumstances to be accepted, so that Mr. Lushington will be disappointed; but the agitators will have had another day's fun, and the object of putting them on the Bench at all must have been to provide them with this gratification, for it is impossible even to guess at any other reason for their appointment.

BY a recent ruling of the Bengal Board of Revenue appointments under the Court of Wards on Rs. 200 per mensem or upwards are not to be made without the express sanction of the Board, who will report the most important cases for the approval of Government.

THE Justices of Calcutta, as we have already mentioned, paid last week an official visit of inspection to the filtering tanks at Munerampur. At the tiffin which succeeded the inspection, it is said that "the Justices demonstrated their dissatisfaction with the water by not drinking it."

A CALCUTTA correspondent of a contemporary reports that "the Custom House is about to be offered to be let on lease, there being no further use for it, since the jetties monopolize all the business. Mr. Crawford, Collector of Customs, proceeds to England on leave, and all the subordinate officers have been offered appointments in the Etcetera Department."

MORAN'S MARKET REPORT says that "there has been inundation over most of the districts in Lower Bengal—the highest known for many years: it is, however, too late to do any material damage to this season's indigo, and will leave the lands in fine order for next year's cultivation." In the Benares Provinces "things have gone from bad to worse, and from the Doab advices continue unfavorable."

ORDERS have been received for D Battery 16th Brigade R. A. to march from Allahabad on the 3rd November. The women and children, with the heavy baggage, are to go on before to Rawul Pindi, the battery being told off to form a portion of the force at the Camp of Exercise. Four companies of the 1-14th Regiment are under orders to proceed to Allahabad on the 5th November to take over the garrison duties, two companies going to the fort, the remainder to the new barracks.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 6th Sept., 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Turkey, 5th Sept., 1 P.M.; via Russia, 6th Sept., 12-15 P.M. Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 5th Sept., 3-7 P.M.; via Russia, 6 h Sept., 8-50 A.M. America via Russia, 5th Sept., 9-0 P.M. Cable right to Fao Turkish line right to Persia. Persian line right to London.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, 5TH SEPTEMBER.

The National Assembly have adopted a project for fixing the contingent class for 1870 (sic) at 120,000. Substitutes to be allowed.

A discussion has been commenced relative to the definitive installation of the Assembly and the Government at Versailles.

LONDON, 5TH SEPTEMBER.

Admiral Shadwell has been appointed successor to Admiral Kellet on the China Station, the appointment of Admiral Hastings having been cancelled in consequence of the removal of Admirals Wellesley and Wilmot.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, AUGUST 18.

Stowmarket town half ruined by an explosion. Subscription for sufferers.

Alleged case of cholera in west of London.

AUGUST 29.

Queen's visit to Inverary postponed on account of illness.

Great rejoicings on the return of the Marquis of Lorne. Lord Campbell presented the Princess with a diamond necklace worth 14,000 guineas.

Fortnightly mail to be established to Australia.

SEPT. 2.

Pacific result anticipated by the second meeting of the Emperors at Salzburg.

Foreign Powers have congratulated Thiers on prolongation of his powers.

The Tyne crew won the Anglo-Canadian boat-race.

SEPT. 4.

Gladstone at Waitby defended the Ministerial policy.

Montgomery, the actor, committed suicide.

MILITARY IETMS.

STAFF SURGEON J. PARR has been brought on the strength of H. M's British Forces in this Presidency from the 29th ult., the date of his arrival at Bombay.

SURGEON R. W. JAMES, M. D., Civil Surgeon at Aden, has been allowed a furlough to Europe for fifteen months, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

CAPTAIN H. B. JACOB, Staff Corps, Inspector of Schools, Central Provinces, has been granted furlough to Europe, on private affairs, for two years, from date of departure in November next.

COLONEL E. M. MACGREGOR, commanding 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, has been allowed furlough to Europe on private affairs, for two years, from date of departure, after the 14th November next.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. BECHER, Staff Corps, 2nd in Command 8 Native Infantry, has been granted furlough to Europe on private affairs, for two years, from date of departure in October next.

MAJOR C. A. GOODFELLOW, R.E., V.C., Acting Executive Engineer, Dharwar, has obtained furlough to Europe for two years, on private affairs, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868, from date of departure in November next.

THE FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Thinking a few lines on the subject of the 5 per cent. Loan which is shortly to be paid or renewed may not be unacceptable, I put down my thoughts on paper as follows:—

1. If, instead of Government reducing the interest, they were to re-issue notes at 5 per cent. interest and three per cent. premium, this measure would bring 50 lacs of profit into the Government Treasury.

2. If they renewed it in 4½ per cent. they would be gainers of 8 lacs of rupees per annum.

Now, suppose Government were to approve of the plan of renewing notes at 5 per cent. interest, they would get 50 lacs of premium, which, invested at 4 per cent. interest, would bring 2 lacs of rupees per annum.

But, were they to adopt the second plan, they would make a gain of 8 lacs per annum.

Take it for granted that they would issue the new loan for ten years only, I will show you in what position Government would then be—

50 lacs invested in 4 per cent. by the first process would bring an annual interest of 2 lacs or Rs. 2,00,000.

Interest	Rs.	2,000,000
Premium at 3 per cent	,,	5,000,000
	Rs.	7,000,000
By the second mode Rs. 8,00,000 per annum, or for ten years	,,	8,000,000
Loss by the transaction to-day	Rs.	1,000,000

But they must look beyond their nose, and reflect to what premium after ten years the Four per cents. would go.—Yours faithfully,

6th September. R.

ARCHITECTURE IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the opinion of Mr. George T. Molecey, a gentleman practising as an architect in Bombay, it is highly improper to comment upon any architectural designs which may happen to emanate from the teeming brain of Mr. T. Roger Smith, of London; and he accordingly resents such comments. Like Æneas, who, from the flames of Troy, the great Anchises bore, so does our Bombay architect rush, with precipitate haste, to the rescue of —— Smith! (See to-day's *Times of India*.)

Of Christopher Wren and Inigo Jones we have been told; also of Cubitt, Barry, Gilbert Scott, and others. But who is this Roger Smith, of whom we have lately heard so much, and who, Mr. Molecey tells us, has published an "able report" on something or other? He may be a great architect. If so, I must, with sorrow, own my ignorance. Be this as it may, he is said to have designed the Elphinstone College, a building which has been somewhat irreverently characterized as belonging to the "tin-pot" and "cocked-hat" order of architecture—a remark which would appear to have excited Mr. Molecey's virtuous indignation. And why? Because Mr. Molecey, it seems, ventured to improve on Mr. Roger Smith's design for that edifice (in the same way, I presume, as Ramchunder Damdass tried, on one occasion, to improve on Shakespeare), and therefore any adverse criticism of the building must be shared, I imagine, by the designer and "improver."

But, while Mr. Molecey chafes under such criticism, he does not hesitate to denounce as a "bastard specimen of architecture" the building occupied by the Municipality. It is pretty generally known that this structure was designed by Mr. Rienzi Walton, an architect of this city; and I would ask whether it is becoming, or seemly, or in good taste (architects ought to have good taste), that a man should thus décry in the public prints the handiwork of a brother-professional. What if members of other professions adopted similar tactics?

AN OLD FOGEY.

Bombay, 6th September.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 6th Sept., 11-10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west, thermometer 81.

CARWAR, 6th Sept., 9-30 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind light, thermometer 77, barometer 29-95.

MANGALORE, 6th Sept., 10-50 A.M.—Weather fair, thermometer 81, rainfall 1 cent.

CANNANORE, 6th Sept., 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind southwest, thermometer 75, barometer 29·990.

TELLICHERRY, 6th Sept., 11 A.M.—Weather fair, wind southeast, thermometer 80, barometer 29·865.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—6TH SEPTEMBER, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom

Via Turkey, 5th September, 4-22 P.M. Greenwich time. Time in transit 12 hours 48 minutes.

Via Rus ia, 6th September, 12-5 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 24 minutes.

Via Turkey, 5th September, 6-52 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 18 hours 55 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 6th September, 3-7 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 19 hours 58 minutes.

Via Russia, 6th September, 8-53 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 44 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 5th September, 6-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 14 hours.

Latest dates from Continent of America.

Via Russia, 5th September, 9-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 20 minutes.

THE OFFER OF A GOVERNMENT AUDIT OF MUNICIPAL ACCOUNTS.

From the ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, Bombay; to the CHAIRMAN of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the City of Bombay, dated Bombay, 1st September.

SIR,—Referring to letter No. 109, dated 29th ultimo, from the Acting Clerk to the Justices, I have the honor to enquire when the subject of my letter, No. G-1,482, dated 14th July last, is likely to be again submitted to the Bench of Justices for consideration and disposal?—I have, &c. J. L. LUSHINGTON,
Accountant General.

To the ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of date 1st instant, No. G-2,096.

In reply I can only say that, though Chairman of the Justices, it is no part of my business or duty to originate motions; nor is it my practice, in that capacity; but the subject of your letter, No. G-1,482, of 14th July last, not having been disposed of, when it was brought forward at a late meeting, as you have already been informed, I understand, by the Clerk to the Justices, can be regularly brought forward again by any Justices at any future meeting, if notice is given according to law of any proposed Resolution on the subject.

No Special General Meeting is now impending, but a Statutory Quarterly Meeting is due on the first Monday of October "or as soon after as shall seem expedient," and I shall be happy to have it called on that day or as soon after as may be found generally convenient.—I have, &c. JOHN CONNON,
Chairman of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 5th September 1871.

"A HIGH CHURCH MARRIAGE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly permit me to say a few words with regard to "Angelica's" letter in your issue of today? My principal reason is to remove a false impression which will very likely be made on the minds of your readers regarding the expense of the Church hangings and decorations having been incurred, notwithstanding the low state of the Church funds. An assertion of this description would be highly prejudicial to the efforts now being made to collect money in support of these funds. The decorations, no doubt, are costly, but they have been the property of the Church for the last two years, and are gifts from various ladymembers of the congregation. "Angelica's" repugnance to the term "Altar" being used for "Holy Table" is an oft-expressed opinion, which better men than himself have allowed, as argument has proved one term in this case as good as the other. As "Angelica" manifests an ignorance of the names of the vestments used by the priest, I would suggest his refraining from criticism of Church matters until he renders himself competent enough to do so by acquainting himself with these little technicalities.—Yours faithfully,

W. H. GUEST.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—So that gushing little creature "Angelica" has been writing to you again! How naughty of her! Her mamma has told her over and over again how wrong it is to flirt, especially with editors of newspapers, for they are censors of public morals, and ought not to be led astray by flighty little girls. She only flirts for fun, you know, but still it *is* very naughty.

How original is her antithesis of "High" and "low"! and how kind she was to draw attention to it by inverted commas! for, if she had not done so, we might have failed to see it. But the dear illogical little thing is wrong in thinking that High Church doctrine is out of place in "a low quarter of the town," for we are told in Job, that "God sets up on high those that be low."

Again, she is quite right in rejoicing "that the faithful of Sonapore are" (she meant "have been") "so liberal with their offerings as to permit of such magnificent displays of white silk, red velvet, and golden lilies," &c., but she does not seem to know that the faithful, to whom she alludes, were a faithful few, who, having money to spare, spent it in the service of the Lord. Of course it was very wrong of them to do so. They ought to have remembered the rebuke, which the bystanders gave the woman who poured the box of precious ointment on our Saviour's head. But, in extenuation of their offence, I hope they will excuse my mentioning that they also gave liberally to the poor.

Dear "Angelica" also objects to the "Lord's Table" being called an "Altar." It is very wrong, of course, because she says so; and I should not wonder if she some day writes to the Queen to have the word "Altar" struck out of the Coronation service, and the words "Lord's Table" substituted for it, because her taste is so correct in thinking them prettier.

Alas! she is wrong in her last conjecture. The congregation of "Holy Trinity Church" is very poor in this world's goods. But, as they are very grateful for any assistance they may receive in their endeavours to do good, I hope "Angelica," who is a little heiress and very generous, and others as wealthy and generous as herself, will come forward

VIOLENT OUTRAGES IN LAHORE.

MURDER OF MOONSHEE JAISHEE RAM.

(*Indian Public Opinion*, Sept. 1.)

Two extraordinary outrages in Lahore in this week have really startled the public into very unusual excitement. The Judge of the Small Cause Court murderously attacked for the execution of his duty, and the Assistant Secretary to the Municipality similarly assaulted without any cause whatever! The Judge, Moonshee Jaishee Ram, only lived about thirty hours, after which time he was wholly insensible. Mr. Bull was partly protected from the blows of his assailant by his solah topee, and is in a fair way to recover. Yesterday the preliminary enquiries took place in the Courts of the Deputy and Assistant Commissioners. There were features in both cases that were calculated to attract serious attention. The assailant of the Judge was a Sikh of the new Kooka sect, the name of which is now connected with the recent murders at Umritsar and Raikote. The assailant in the other case was a fakir who, while he struck, cried out, "Pera badal gya, pera badal gya," which is said to signify, "Your watch is over, your *raj* is gone."

These facts could not fail to connect themselves in men's minds with the rumours of a secret Sikh and Mussulman combination, of intended bread poisoning and plunder and burning, of plotting in Lahore and Umritsar, and Jullunder and Peshawur, of secret meetings in small villages, of Kooka schemes, and the thousand-and-one stories that have been floating about of late. Over and above this, people had a sense of being deserted. The Government and all heads of departments were at the hills, the railway had broken down, the regiments at Meean Meer were under-officered, the very volunteers had sent their arms to the store. The effect then of two murderous outrages of such a marked character, within 12 hours of each other, was not calculated to soothe anxiety.

Fortunately it turns out that there was no connection between the crimes, and that they were the mere impulse of the criminals alone. The investigation in this respect, although on such a sad subject, is very reassuring. We proceed to state the facts as far as they have been elicited in enquiry.

Moonshee Jaishee Ram, the officiating Judge of the Small Cause Court, Lahore, returned from his day's work on Wednesday about seven o'clock at night. He had that day given a decree for a small amount against one Bishen Singh, a goldsmith. On approaching his house he left his buggy on the kunkur road, about twenty yards from his house, towards which he walked on foot. Bishen Singh met him, and struck him on the head with a short, thick wooden club. The Judge fell insensible. Bishen Singh was seized by the syce, a Sikh sowar, and a police sepoy, and lodged in hajutat. The Judge remained insensible till the afternoon of Thursday, when he died. At the enquiry before the Deputy Commissioner full depositions were taken from the witnesses. The syce declared that Bishen Singh struck the Judge without speaking, and afterwards struck him twice when down. The Sikh jemadar stated that he was walking before the Judge; Bishen Singh passed witness, who then heard a blow, and turned to see. He then saw accused striking the Judge, and the syce running up to seize him. He also ran and had a struggle with the prisoner, and captured him with the aid of the syce and a sepoy.

The sepoy did not see the attack, but ran up to secure the prisoner on the alarm being made by the syce. The prisoner's statement is a very long one, and must be given at more length to show the circumstances which led to his meeting the Judge. For the last two years he has been subjected to constant law suits through the enmity of one Ram Kishen, a *mahajun*. We need not record these. But the last, the thirteenth case, was tried on Wednesday before Moonshee Ram. The Judge gave a decree against Bishen Singh, and, he says, told him in Court that he was a thief and a liar. Bishen Singh replied that he was a strict Kooka whose religion it is to speak no lies: that if he on his bench called him also a thief, his trade would be gone. He had thousands of rupees sent to him in the way of trade, but no one would trust him with any work if his character was thus destroyed. He was bundled out of Court. He went home and then went, he says, with two gold bangles to a customer. On his way he met the Judge and spoke to him entreating him to do his character justice. The Judge, he says, struck him over the face with a stick cutting his cheek (which was at the trial wounded and swollen) and then struck him. He lost his senses from the blow, and snatching a stick from, he thinks, the syce, hit the Judge on the head. He was then seized by the syce and taken away. He does not deny striking the Judge, but says he himself was first struck. It was never his intention to strike and he had no stick himself. The stick produced (a most formidable budgeon) he did not recognise. It may have been that or another. Now, another witness, Kaishee Ram, declared he had seen Bishen Singh that night closing his shop and going out in white pyjamas and coorti with a short thick *dandi* or club. If this witness is to be believed in all, it would show that the thing was premeditated, for Bishen Singh declares he had no stick and never carried one, he was not "fakir." This is the state of the investigation at present, and we cannot make any remarks on the matter beyond saying this much: that the prisoner had no accomplices, that he was not intoxicated or drugged, that he was smarting under what he fancied great wrongs, and that there is a suspicion that he prepared himself in Sikh fashion for martyrdom. But when we turn from the prisoner to the victim we find it difficult to express the deep indignation felt at such an attack upon so excellent a man. "One of the best natives in the Punjab" has long been a common remark on Jaishee Ram. This is no place to write a eulogium on him, but certainly the whole community felt the warmest sympathy for him on hearing of the outrage, and now that he is dead, it is felt that the removal of a native gentleman so well educated, so sensible and honest, so influential for good among his countrymen, and so esteemed by the European community, is a serious loss both to society and to the Government.

The other outrage occurred on Thursday morning. Mr. Bull, Assistant Secretary to the Municipality, was engaged in measuring some kunkur heaps by the roadside near the city, when a fakir approached him, and suddenly and without notice swung round his lattie and hit him on the back of the head, knocking him over, repeating the blow three times, and shouting "Pera badal gya, pera badal gya." This is said to mean that the raj to which Mr. Bull belonged was now over. The fakir is said to be a fanatic, who worked himself up to a pitch of insanity to kill the first European he met. We like the appearances of this case less than the other.

Mr. Bull lies severely injured, but in a fair way to speedy recovery. He did not see who struck him and had not spoken to the man.

Both enquiries have been postponed to wait for the medical testimony. It is not proper of course to make any remarks on the criminality of the respective prisoners. But one conclusion is plain. It is dangerous to have fakirs going about with political notions in their heads and heavy latties in their hands. We cannot take away the notions, but we can take away the latties and imprison these dirty, loafing scoundrels as vagrants or lunatics. We give our white loafers no mercy, but defer to these hideous fanatics on religious grounds, while any day the outrages above recorded may be the fate of any one of us.

THE SUPPOSED CONSPIRACY IN THE PUNJAB.

(*Indian Public Opinion.*)

We did not think when proposing in last issue that Ram Singh, the arch Kooka, should be put under surveillance, that we should have to draw attention to an outrage by a Kooka in our city resulting in such a catastrophe as the death of a respected Judge. There are many, however, who consider that these outrages are only the first small eruptions of a poison in the blood, bubbles on the surface of a lake of lava. The coincidences have been at least extraordinary enough to demand attention, and quite sufficient to justify us in publishing a specimen of certain letters which have been referred to in our own and other columns. They are probably the work of some frightened Baboo, and the statements are improbable and incongruous. But whatever their value or worthlessness, they are in possession of the police, who may be trusted to be on the alert.

To Mr. —, Lahore.

SIR,—You once did me kindness—I wish to do the same to you, but do so in peril of my life. The natives will raise kill the sahibs, before many nights. All Sikhs and some Mussalmans are now Bhais for this work. They meet many nights together with Ambritsa mems in city. They say we will poison, then kill and burn house at night.

By God, sir you will not not speak or I shall be the one killed. But a sirdi committee Afghanic Sahib has give rupees poison wi roti walla Jalandhar nanie walla Sudder Bazaar. Please sahib you put this in fire when you read it.

A FRIEND.

Lahore, August 19, 1871.

With reference to the above it is a curious coincidence that a story has reached us in connection with the Umritsar murders to the effect that these were the premature outbreak of a plot for a general raid on the station. Some thousands were to have met at Lopoki, a village between this and Umritsar, and made a dash at Umritsar, killing all they met, leaving their own fate to Providence. Such a gathering is stated by the police to be impossible. One of those committed to the Sessions, however, was a putwari of Lopoki, and from the proceedings of the committing magistrate it appears that several meetings of the murderers were held at Lopoki. We don't believe in any general plot, but with recent instances before us, we would be foolish to disbelieve in the possibility of any fanatical outbreak of the sort, and we shall not be satisfied until we see the men of Lahore in possession of some such organization as would exactly meet such an outbreak as the one described above.

THE FENIANS IN LIVERPOOL.—The *Liverpool Courier* of July 28 says:—"Another seizure of arms in course of transit for supposed Fenian purposes has been made in Liverpool. Information was received some time ago by the police authorities that a number of rifles, packed in boxes, had been forwarded from Birmingham to this town, and were lying at the Wapping Station. They were consigned to a person whose name has not been made known, and the address bore that they were to be left 'till called for.' Some time afterwards a number of men, who had been employed by the consignee, removed the cases from the station, and their contents were carefully repacked in matting and conveyed to the terminus at the Brunswick Dock, where they were placed in the 'left luggage' department, preparatory, it is supposed, to being despatched to Ireland. A strict watch was kept upon the station by the police, but nobody appeared to claim the cases. The parties who had removed them from Wapping had evidently got to know that the authorities were acquainted with their movements, and with the nature of the articles they were dealing with. A fortnight was allowed to elapse without any steps being taken, and then a communication was made on the subject to the Home Secretary, who at once forwarded instructions that the seizure should be made. Accordingly the head-constable, Murphy, of the Irish constabulary, accompanied by some Liverpool officers, proceeded on Wednesday to the Brunswick Station and seized three packages, which, on examination, were found to contain eighteen new breechloading Snider rifles. They are of a similar pattern to those which were taken out of the canal on Sunday at Chisenhale-street bridge, after having been removed from a house in Summer-seat, and are supposed to be part of a large consignment intended for Ireland."

THE CRUSHING LABOURS OF THE "OLYMPIANS."

"THE WEEK," in the *Englishman's* Saturday evening journal, has the following:—

While we are all so good in the plains, it is truly gratifying to learn that our friends are much better in the hills. *We* now and then idle or dream an unhappy hour away, but *they* are all too busy to allow Satan to find mischief for their hands to do. So letters from Simla tell all us simple folks down here. We are cautioned against the wicked idea that the rule of official life observed at Capua was that comprised in the golden distich:

"All work and no play
Makes Dick a dull boy."

Dick we are warned does not play up there—he works. And indeed we know that it must be so when we read the list of labours that he had, according to a "Government organ," to undergo a couple of weeks ago. Here is the programme:—

Monday.—Goldstein's Popular Concert, and a dance.
Tuesday.—Another dance, and a good house at the Californian Minstrels' Entertainment.
Wednesday.—Herr Mack's Concert at Benmore.
Thursday.—Private Theatricals at Peterhoff.
Friday.—The first of another set of Club Reunions at the Assembly Rooms.
Saturday.—Two Picnics and a Wedding.
Vivat Regina!

After this who shall say that our official swallows who die yearly "on Her Majesty's Service" to the hills, and at the public expense, do not work as hard, aye harder than the humble bees who struggle to make honey in Calcutta during the weary months of rain and heat, and wretchedness of spirits. Why such labour as I have thus recorded exceeds even that endured once upon a time, according to Mr. Punch, by an old lady who went from the country to London for the first time, but returned in a week, as "the work was too much for her." She explained it to her anxious family: "What with going to the top o' the Monument, my dears, on Monday, and the top o' St. Paul's on Tuesday, the Nelson and Dook o' York Columns on Wednesday, the Coliseum and Madame Tussaud's on Thursday, the National Gallery and British Museum on Friday, the Horse Guards and the Parks on Saturday, the Reverend Mr. Spurgeon and the Zoological Gardens on Sunday, the work was too much for me, my dears, so I comes back, for I prefers the quiet of the country." Let us be no longer unjust to the Martyrs of Duty on the hill-side. They too are fulfilling the great destiny allotted to man to labour in the sweat of his brow, and perspiration exists in the coolest dancing room. Think what it is too, to have to dress up in a ridiculous costume and appear at a fancy ball because your wife wishes it, and think that the dress of Charles I. suits you admirably, although you have a perfect inward consciousness that you no more resemble Charles the First (at least with his head on—and you have no means of recollecting what he was with his head off) than you resemble the Emperor of China. Think what it is too to have to stand up to a cotillion, knowing as muchrabout the dance as, to use a Scotch version of the great Dan O'Connell's, "a cow does of plaiting the frill of a shirt.' Say not after this that our great ones have not their trials in high latitudes as we ours in low. Let us hear no more of Simla being a Capua where the public time and money are wasted, and where, by the absence of the Government from its seat, the Empire is annually endangered, if not from enemies without, at least from the discontent of enemies within—enemies who declare that two months' work of every year is lost during this annual flight to and from the hills. Cease grumblers, and let me ask any one of you whether for even Sir Richard Temple's salary you could endure even 24 weeks' of work similar to the work of the week I have quoted. Think what a picture Tom Hood the younger might draw after his father's model of a member of Council after his return from one of these nightly labours:

"With muscles weary and worn,
With eyelids heavy and red,
A member sat in *deshabille* suit
Pressing his hands to his head—
Work!—Work!—Work!
At pleasures that surely must kill,
And at ill with the voice of a well paid man,
Work!—Work!—Work!"

"Dance!—Dance!—Dance!
While the cock is crowing aloof!
Or Sing!—Sing!—Sing!
Till the stars shine thro' the roof!
It's Oh! to be a slave
And dress'd like a barbarous Turk
At a Fancy Ball—or for Stage to shave
If this be Civilian work!

"Pop!—Pop!—Pop!
The Champagne begins to flow.
Drink!—Drink!—Drink!
For spirits info'd are low!
Dance and Concert and Band,
Band and Concert and Dance,
Till—or the supper!—fall asleep,
And eat my ice in a trance!

"Oh, Men with tradesmen's bills!
Oh Men wi h expen-ive Wives!
Who cannot afford the Simla bills
Do you Members' lives!
Work!—Work!—Work!
We labour night and day;
And we had our wages! The paltry thing
We monthly draw as—PAY!

"Oh! but to breathe the breath
Of the Calcutta drains, so sweet—
With the sun above my head,
And the dust above my feet.
But Here!—Here!—Here!
'Mid pleasures that surely must kill!"
A members sang 'mid the pattering rains,
Would that his tone could reach the Plains!
He sang this Song of the Hill!

From the above we will perceive that there are other sufferers than ourselves, and let such knowledge humble us, as we are to think better of these hardworked members of Council and the Civil Service who, to secure for us a strong and paternal Government, endure all the sorrows of the Hills!

THE RAJAH OF JHEEND'S TREATMENT OF EUROPEANS.

(*Indian Public Opinion.*)

THE subjoined extract from the *Fyzabad Advertiser* may perhaps be interesting to the Rajah of Jheend and his advisers, if only for the serious political lapse conveyed in the allegation that his armed forces are much in excess of the strength allowed to him by the Punjab Government:—

This Sekh Sirdar or Rajah has an army composed, to a great extent, of the mutineers of 1857. He maintains this army (four times as numerous as that allowed by the Supreme Government) by the most horrible oppression of his unhappy subjects, who are, to all intents and purposes, his prisoners. He is levying his pittance of Sunpreeyan by enforced labour at the rate of half a seer of flour per day, for coolies, and their *burrah* only to skilled workmen. Here is a specimen of his treatment of Europeans whom he invites by advertisement to join his service:

Lieutenant ——, of the Bengal Cavalry was engaged to drill the Rajah's cavalry, but he never received the full amount of the pay promised him, and was dismissed and insulted without a settlement of his claims, glad to escape with life.

Mr. ——, Engineer, was induced to leave his employment in Calcutta for the Rajah's service. He remained a month or two, and taught one of the Rajah's servants the art and mystery of his craft, and was then sent away penniless.

An Engineer from Lahore was induced to join this potentate's service. The Rajah said he could not pay anything beyond his *jyr* or subsistence allowance until the work was completed. This gentleman was attacked on his return from Sungroor (no doubt, by the Rajah's budmashes,) but possessing fire-arms, he escaped scatheless. Government ought to deprive such a ruler as this of all authority. The civil officials *do not know the man.*

The article is evidently inspired by some person tolerably well acquainted with the internal economy of the State, and is of public interest, even in regard to this chief's treatment of Europeans whom he may attract to his service. It is optional for the Rajah to communicate the other side of this part of the story, but it is imperative that our Government should take some action in regard to the alleged failure in loyalty which, though originating with a paper of small and local influence, carries some weight, if only form the circumstance that the *Advertiser* issues from the press of H. M.'s 26th Foot (Cameronians).

The treatment which it is admitted Mr. Davis has undergone in this pretty State, and to which, for anything we know to the contrary, he may still be subjected, is alone sufficient to induce a strict enquiry into the general rule and disposition of its Chief, to which, if he be the loyal man his friends would make him out, he should be the last person to object.

A HAIRY FAMILY.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to the *Indian Daily News* from Mandalay, under date the 26th ultimo, says:—

"Have you ever heard of the hairy family of Mandalay? I saw them when last up there, and they are certainly most wonderful creatures. Fancy a woman of about 45 years of age, a man of 20, and a girl of 11 with hair over every part of their faces, forehead, nose, and chin, varying in length from three inches to a foot, and exactly the colour and texture of that on a sky-terrier. The hair of their heads, on the contrary, is just the same as on any ordinary Burman; they appear to be quite as intelligent as the ordinary Burmans; the father of the woman was the first of the hairy progeny I believe. He married an ordinary Burman woman, and the issue of the union was the present hairy head of the family. She married an ordinary Burman, and has issue, a son about 23 years of age, not hairy, and the boy and girl I mention. The Burmese explanation of the phenomenon is, to say the least, curious, and might possibly possess a special interest for Mr. Darwin. These hairy people would be worth a fortune to the enterprising Barnum if he could get hold of them, but the King will not allow them to go out of his dominions. Mr. B. recently offered the King a lakh of rupees to let him have them for two years the other day, but the offer was refused."

BURGLARS DRIVEN OFF BY A MONKEY.—Two burglars, endeavouring to effect an entrance upon the premises of a citizen of Cincinnati some time ago, were driven away nearly frightened out of their senses by the shrill cries of a monkey, which perched upon a window sill, had been watching their operations with great interest until they approached him so nearly as to excite his apprehension regard to his personal safety. A local journal says if that monkey has a fair chance to develop he may yet be found occupying the responsible position of Chief of Police.

COLOSSAL MARBLE GROUP OF AFRICA.—This group, by Mr. Theed, which is to form one of the principal features of the Prince Consort's Memorial in Hyde Park, is now practically complete. Egypt has been adopted as the centre of the group, and is personified by the figure of a woman habited in the costume of the ancient statues of the country. She is represented as about to descend from a dromedary which has already been made to kneel, as at the completion of a journey, thus signifying that the ancient civilisation of which she is the type has come to an end. On the right of the central group is the figure of a Troglodyte, or inhabitant of the desert lying between the Nile and the Red Sea, indicating the utmost eastern limits of the continent; and near to him is the half-buried statue of a sphinx, a remnant of the monumental glories of the past. On the same side of the central group, but further round is the figure of European civilisation instructing a chief of one of the tribes of Southern Africa, whose rapt attention is suggestive of the dawn of rising civilisation. On the left of the central group the present commerce of the interior and the northern shores of the continent is personified by an Arabian merchant seated on the ground, in the fashion of his country, by the side of his merchandise, which consists of bales of cotton, minerals, vegetable drugs, elephant's teeth, and other native productions.

THE DAMAGE TO THE EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

ote by Lieutenant-Colonel F. Sherwood Taylor, R. E., Consulting Engineer to the Government of Bengal.

HAVING just returned from a careful inspection of the E. B. Railway, made in the company of the Agent, the Chief Resident Engineer, and the Heads of Departments, during the three days ending 31st ultimo, I am in a position to state the cause and effect of the disastrous floods that are still devastating the country in the neighbourhood of this line, and to describe the measures that have been taken, or are in contemplation, to restore communication.

2. The first intimation of danger was received by me on the 17th August, and on the 18th I accompanied Mr. Prestage to inspect the line between Chooadangah and Allumdangah, which length was jeopardised by an excessive flood in the river Matabangah, threatening to breach the embankment by undermining two culverts in the vicinity of the former station. All possible precautions were taken, but on Saturday, the 27th ultimo, Mr. Prestage telegraphed that a screw pile viaduct of seven spans of 30 feet, at 61 miles, had been washed away, that two bridges above Purodah station had also fallen, and that the water was everywhere rising.

3. We started from Calcutta at 7-30 a. m. on the 29th August, and only got as far as Allumdangah that evening, but next day we resumed our journey and met a strong force of officers and men, detached from the Company's Steam Flotilla, under command of Captain Hury, actively engaged in the vicinity of Purodah organising a ferry service to cross the breaks in the line, and in the evening on our return from Goalundo, where we found everything quiet, a temporary "through service" for passengers and mails had been arranged, and the whole of the engineering staff, under Mr. Mitchell, superintendent of Way and Works, were labouring to their utmost to confine the destruction as far as possible within bounds.

4. It would appear that the severe storms that broke on the hills round Simla in sudden bursts during the beginning of August, brought down the rivers Ganges and Jumna in full force and with an unusually rapid current, so that the network of rivers which thread Lower Bengal were all suddenly and unexpectedly gorged, and the Matabangah, which is the nearest to the Eastern Bengal Railway, failing to find room to spread freely to the eastward, has punished the railway embankment that it's weak points.

5. In the vicinity of Purodah three bridges have been washed away, and it has been found necessary, as the current is not abating, to cut the bank in four fresh places so as to pass off the flood and save the remaining structures.

A ferry has been here organised over a length of about three miles, and as soon as the rush of water abates, the gaps will be filled up, and temporary pile bridges erected over the regular water courses.

6. The next break occurs above Chooadangah station, where the railsover a length of two miles have been topped by the water to a depth of six inches with a fall of two to three feet across the line. The bank has here been washed away under the rails for a length of 220 feet, but it is hoped that this is the worst, and that the breach can be made good in a few days when the flow has ceased. A ferry has been established over this length also, towards which arrangement the Joint Magistrate has contributed valuable assistance.

7. The most serious disaster is that which has occurred at the point 61 miles from Calcutta, between Bugoolsh and Kissengung stations. The stream is here running at six or seven miles an hour through the line, in a channel 400 feet wide and 60 feet in depth. Arrangements have already been made, and boats and tackle brought to the site for the construction of a bridge of boats across the opening; if found feasible, rails will be laid over the bridge so that loaded waggons and carriages can be hauled across by a rope worked by a stationary engine. In the meantime a ferry has been established.

8. The rails are also under water, at present, for a length of nearly two miles between Buggoolah and Arungahatta stations, but the current across the line is slack, and the permanent way will be got in order by the end of the week if no unforeseen accident occurs, and trains will then run without interruption between Calcutta and Buggoolah. From Jagotee junction to Goalundo the line is also in good order.

9. By skilful management locomotives and vehicles have been retained between each gap in the line, and it may be safely calculated that the "through" passenger and mail trains, both up and down, will, on and after to-day, run punctually in about fifteen hours from end to end of the line.

10. I am also sanguine that by the exertions of Mr. Franklin Prestage, Mr. E. Benedict, and the staff at large, goods waggons will be passed through by the 15th instant, and I have now much satisfaction in bearing testimony to the energy and good-will which has been exhibited by all hands on this emergency.

F. S. TAYLOR, Lieut-Colonel, R.E.

1st September, 1871.

THE EDITOR'S DAK.

EPHRAIM MUGGINS, finding that newspaper correspondents are getting into bad ways in the matter of letter-writing, publishes the following rules in a Canadian newspaper.

1. Write on the thinnest paper possible. This saves postage.

2. Write on both sides of the paper, and up and down the paper. This saves more postage. The paper may blot through, but that ain't your fault.

3. Don't pay any attention to grammar, punctuation, or spelling. Every well-regulated printer keeps a proof-reader, and it is his business to correct all these things, or get discharged. He can take his choice.

4. Don't write so that any one can read your MSS. easily. A copper-plate writer is always set down by editors as an ignoramus. Remember, it is your business to write and theirs to read. Let every man attend to his own business.

5. When you date your letter, carefully omit the place you live at. The editor can always find that by looking at the post-mark on the envelope when there is a post-mark.

6. Don't sign your name. Editors always like to receive anonymous communications; they keep a choice place for them, where they will be inserted immediately.

7. Interlard your writing with foreign language. It will then be like a riddle, and editors like to amuse themselves with riddles. I have sometimes seen them in such a high state of amusement that they would jump up and down, and tear their hair, and swear. It is always pleasant to know that you contribute to any being's happiness. Editors are beings.

8. Do not confine yourself to any one topic, for much confinement is unhealthy. Let your articles be lengthy, verbose, and full of adjectives. You never can have too many. They are the life and beauty of every composition.

9. Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise. Too much wiseness bringeth madness.

INDIAN ITEMS.

GOODS traffic on the Eastern Bengal Railway was, on account of floods, stopped on the 1st instant beyond Ranaghat. From the 29th to the 31st ultimo telegraphic communication was interrupted between Calcutta and Ranaghat.—*Pioneer.*

A CORRESPONDENT has just informed us that the Jumna has overflowed all the *kadir* land lying on the west frontier of the Bulandshahur district. Much damage has been done both to the village and the property of the inhabitants. The country about Begumabad in the Meerut district has been submerged by a larger flood than that in 1867, when the railway bridge broke down between Ghazeeabad and Meerut, and the accident that resulted in Mr. Stone's death took place. —*Ibid.*

THE INDIAN SUGAR TRADE.—The *Oseanada Advertiser* calls attention to the great decline of the Indian sugar trade, and (if its statistics be true) not without reason. In 1850-51, nearly 80,000 tons of sugar were exported from British India, and the import practically speaking *nil*. In 1860-61, India had imported sugar to the value of £220,000, and in 1869-70 the import we find has risen to £715,000, while the amount exported has dwindled down to less than 16,000 tons. And yet there was a rumour not long ago that the Cossipore supply was too great for the demand!—*Ibid.*

DEATH OF "MILESIAN."—We are sorry to hear that the racehorse *Milesian*, lately purchased by Mr. Lewis in Melbourne for a large sum, died at sea on board the Loch Lomond on his way to this country. Mr. Lewis's other horses have, we hear, been landed all safe and in good condition by Messrs. Hunter & Co.—*Englishman.*

SAVED FROM A WATERY GRAVE.—A gentleman of the name of Popham was on board a boat carrying some iron work on Thursday last past Prinsep's Ghât, when the boat, coming in contact with a buoy, capsized, and all on board were immediately afloat. Mr. Popham, who is a stout man, was in the act of going under water for the third time, though he had hold of an oar, when Inspector Palmer, of the River Police, got into a boat, and saved him. The crew were also picked up by other boats. A mistress, however, who was in the boat before the accident, has not since been heard of, nor has his body been recovered. It is supposed that the body is lying under the iron work that went down with the boat, and to recover which efforts are being made. The boat sustained no serious injury. The Commissioner of Police, on being informed of the circumstances of the case, the next morning ordered the manjee and crew of the boat to be taken into custody.—*Ibid.*

CAPTAIN MACLEOD, superintendent of the Central Jail, reporting on the mutinous and violent conduct of four convicts, says that one of them, having refused to work, on being removed for punishment, *suddenly laid hold of a knife.* We should recommend the gallant captain to be more careful in future, and not leave knives lying about the place.—*Madras Times.*

THE COMING ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.—The Government have sanctioned an advance of Rs. 2,000, being part of the expenditure on account of the Assistant Government Astronomer, who is to proceed to England, in order to undergo the necessary training in celestial photography. He is to return to Madras in December next, in time for the total eclipse of the sun, which is to take place on the 12th of that month, and be prepared to take photographs of the different phases of the phenomenon.—*Madras Mail.*

SPIRITS TURNED INTO WATER.—At the Town Police Court, on Saturday last, before Mr. Campbell, the Custom House authorities prosecuted Cassavaloo Chetty, under section 424 of the Indian Penal Code, for dishonestly or fraudulently concealing or removing a quantity of brandy and gin belonging to himself, or fraudulently assisting in the concealment or removal of the dulently assisting in the concealment or removal of the property, or dishonestly releasing any demand or claim to which he is entitled. He was also charged under section 263 of the Sea Customs Act for making a false declaration. Mr. Barclay appeared for the prosecution and the prisoner was undefended. The evidence of Mr. Shaw, the Deputy Collector of Customs, went to show that the prisoner was a merchant, and was a partner in the firm of the late Kistnama Chetty and Co. In May 1866, Messrs. Kistnama Chetty and Co., made an application to the Collector of Sea Customs to examine a private warehouse for the purpose of bonding their goods. Mr. Shaw accordingly examined and approved of the place, and the Collector granted the firm a licence. In June 1869, the Collector received an application from Messrs. Kistnama Chetty and Co. to transfer the goods in the warehouse to the prisoner, and their request was accordingly acceded to. The partnership of the prisoner with Kistnama Chetty and Co. having been dissolved, the warehouse was in his charge, but was locked up by the Custom House authorities. In December 1870, the Collector of Sea Customs received an application from the prisoner to export 27 cases of gin to foreign ports, and his request was complied with. In May 1871, the prisoner made another application to export some of the bonded goods to Pondicherry. Permission was granted by the Collector, but after receiving a letter from Messrs. Dymes and Company, he stopped the shipment of the liquors. Messrs. Dymes and Co. having had a writ of attachment against the property of the prisoner from the Court of Small Causes, the Collector ordered the removal of the whole of the goods from prisoner's warehouse to the Custom House. The goods were accordingly brought and locked up in the godowns of the Custom House. When the goods were originally landed, the prisoner, as a consignor, gave the Customs House authorities four bonds. The quantity of liquor received by the prisoner was 767½ imperial gallons, and the duty payable to the Custom House was estimated at Rupees 2,302½. As the Collector received instructions to sell the liquors by auction, Messrs. Dymes and Co., in the month of August, took a few bottles from the Custom House as samples, but on opening the same they found that they contained nothing but water. Upon this the whole of the casks and cases were opened and examined, and they were also found to contain water. After the examination of Mr. Shaw the prisoner was made aware of this, and examine him, as he was very sick. He begged the Court to adjourn the case till to-day, but his Worship declined to do so, and remarked, that if he had any questions to put he should do so at once. The prisoner did not cross-examine Mr. Shaw, and the further hearing of the case was proceeded with. A gomastha who was lately in the service of the prisoner stated that he was present when the prisoner opened the bonded warehouse, and that he also had seen him taking the liquor out of the casks and cases, with the assistance of one Soobroyaloo, and substituting water for the liquors. A second woman deposed that she filled a tub with water in the prisoner's bonded warehouse, and that she had seen Soobroyaloo Chetty, under the orders of the prisoner, taking the genuine liquors out and substituting water in their stead. The prisoner was examined, and he also corroborated the evidence of the last two witnesses. The prisoner declined to examine the witnesses for the prosecution on the ground of illness. The prosecution having been closed, the defence will be entered into to-day.—*Madras Athenæum*, Sept. 4.

THE EAST AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

THE following is a report addressed to the Earl of Clarendon by the Committee on the East African Slave Trade:—

FOREIGN OFFICE, January 24, 1870.

MY LORD,—1. In accordance with your Lordship's instructions we have given our careful attention to the subject of the slave trade on the East Coast of Africa, and to the measures necessary for its suppression, and we beg to submit the following observations for your Lordship's consideration. It may be well, however, before proceeding to state the conclusions to which we have come, that we should give a brief sketch of the the traffic, and of the mode in which it is at present carried on.

2. The African slave trade is, as your Lordship is well aware, now almost exclusively confined to the East Coast of Africa, and chiefly to the territories of the Sultan of Zanzibar. There is, however, a legal as well as an illegal traffic within those territories. By the laws of Zanzibar, slaves may be transported for a great part of the year from one port to another certain recognized limits; but all transport of slaves beyond these limits, or during certain prohibited periods, as well as all export of slaves for sale in foreign countries, is strictly forbidden, and Her Majesty's cruizers are by treaty authorized to capture any vessels found engaging therein. It is important to bear in mind this distinction between the legal and the illegal traffic, the one having for its avowed object the supply of the home, and the other of the foreign markets.

3. The limits, within which the transport of slaves is allowed, are between the latitudes of Quiloa or Kilwa, a port on the mainland 300 miles south of Zanzibar, and of a place called Lamoo to the north, a distance of over 350 miles. Within these limits slaves may, for a great part of the year, be transported to or from any place as well on the mainland as in Zanzibar and the adjacent islands, without being liable to capture by British cruizers. The only restriction during this period is during the months of January, February, March, and April in each year, when, owing to the presence, in the neighbourhood of Zanzibar, of the Northern Arabs, by whom the illegal traffic is chiefly carried on, all transport of slaves, even within the recognized limits, is forbidden.

SLAVE TRADE IN THE INTERIOR.

4. The slaves required, as well for the legal as for the illegal traffic, are obtained from the interior of Africa. Formerly they could be procured from the countries bordering on the coast; but constant slave-raids have so depopulated those districts that the slave-dealers are now forced to go far inland for their supplies; year by year further tracts of country are depopulated and laid waste; and the slaves have to be driven chiefly from the neighbourhood of Lake Nyassa and beyond it that slaves are obtained.

5. The persons by whom this traffic is carried on are for the most part Arabs, subjects of the Sultan of Zanzibar. These slave-dealers start for the interior, well armed, and provided with articles likely to be agreeable to the natives, such as beads and cotton cloth. On arriving at the scene of their operations they incite and sometimes help the natives of one tribe to make war upon another. Their assistance almost invariably secures victory to the side which they support, and the captives become their property, either by right or by purchase, the prices in the latter case being only a few yards of cotton cloth. In the course of these operations thousands are killed, or die subsequently of their wounds or of starvation, villages are burnt, and the women and children carried away as slaves. The complete depopulation of the country between the coast and the present field of the slave-dealers' operations attests the fearful character of these raids.

6. Having by these and other means obtained a sufficient number of slaves to allow for the heavy losses on the road, the slave-dealers start with them for the coast. The horrors attending this long journey have been fully described by Dr. Livingstone and others. The slaves are marched in gangs, the males with their necks yoked in heavy forked sticks, which at night are fastened to the ground, or lashed together so as to make escape impossible. The women and children are bound with thongs. Any attempt at escape or to untie their bonds, or any wavering or lagging on the journey, has but one punishment—immediate death. The sick are left to die behind, and the route of a slave-caravan can be tracked by the dying and the dead. The Arabs only value these poor creatures at the price which they will fetch in the market, and if they are not likely to pay the cost of their conveyance they are got rid of. The result is, that a large number of the slaves die or are murdered on the journey, and the survivors arrive at their destination in a state of the greatest misery and emaciation.

EXPORT OF SLAVES.

7. Kilwa is the point on the coast for which the slave-caravans generally make. From this place the slaves destined ostensibly for the legal traffic are exported for the most part to the island of Zanzibar, but some to Momfia, Pemba, Mombaza, and Lamoo. A few also are shipped to Madagascar; but these latter shipments are clandestine, for, as we have already said, traffic with foreign countries is illegal. The following is a return of the number of slaves exported through the Custom-house at Kilwa between 1862 and 1867, distinguishing those sent to Zanzibar from those shipped to other places:—

Year	Zanzibar.	Elsewhere.
1862–63	13,000	5,500
1863–64	14,000	3,500
1864–65	13,821	3,000
1865–66	18,344	4,000
1866–67	15,598	4,500
	76,763	20,500
	20,500	

Total exports from Kilwa in five years.....97,263

8. On each of the slaves thus shipped through the Custom-house at Kilwa, averaging, as will be seen, nearly 20,000 a-year, the Sultan levies a tax of 2½ dollars, and an additional tax * of 2 dollars is paid on every slave landed at Zanzibar; so that the Sultan derives a sum of about £20,000 a-year from this source, or about one-fourth of his entire revenue.

9. But, besides those passed through the Custom-house at Kilwa, numbers are exported from that and other places on the coast, as well within as beyond the recognized limits. And we are informed that only within the last twelve months, during the time of the great difficulties experienced by the slave-dealers in procuring slaves in the neighbourhood of Zanzibar, the Galla tribes in the neighbourhood of Fazl have been incited by them to go to war. The result was, that large numbers of captives were made, brought down to the coast to the north of the Sultan's dominions, and there sold for slaves. It was in this new field that the Daphne and the Star made so many prizes in October and November 1868.

10. Such is the extent to which the exportation of slaves takes place from the East Coast of Africa. It must not, however, be thought that those who are taken captive, great as the numbers are, represent in any degree all the sufferers from this iniquitous traffic. According to Dr. Livingstone and others, not one in five, in some cases, not one in ten, of the victims of the slave trade ever reach the coast alive, and become slaves; the rest die in the interior. Such is the fearful loss of life resulting from this traffic; such the misery which attends it. And it must be remembered that a slave who costs next to nothing in the interior is worth, on an average, about 5 dollars at Kilwa, about 17 dollars at Zanzibar, and about 60 dollars on the coast of Arabia, it will readily be understood what inducements exist for its continuance.

11. We have entered into these details because it must be remembered that these atrocities are committed in the prosecution of an ostensibly legal enterprise, namely, for the purpose of supplying the slave-labour required by the Sultan of Zanzibar and his subjects, and that, as such, they are permitted by the laws of that country. And we now propose to show the great abuses that spring from that traffic, and to trace its connection with the illegal slave trade, that is, the export of slaves for sale in foreign countries.

ILLEGAL SLAVE TRADE.

12. The illegal trade, which is in the hands chiefly of the Northern Arabs, is carried on in the following manner:—The Arabs generally arrive at Zanzibar with the north-east monsoon in the early part of the year; their object being to purchase, if they can, and, if not, to kidnap, the slaves they may require, and to export them for sale to Arabia and the shores of the Red Sea and Persian Gulf.

13. The Sultan of Zanzibar, it is true, has issued a decree prohibiting the sale of slaves to the Northern Arabs, and imposing heavy penalties on those who infringe the law, so that no Northern Arab can now purchase slaves in the open market. Still, however, means are found to evade the law, and if the Arabs cannot purchase all the slave they require for exportation, they steal them. Such is their power and lawless daring that, during their

tyranny—has been the alliance of the weaker Continental States, who, like ourselves, have sought to maintain their independence against a preponderating military Power."

To show "how this charm worked," Lord Russell here copies a good many pages from Macaulay, which do not come amiss, but are rather an essay way of writing "an historical essay." Presently continuing, the writer notes the results of the treaties to which William III. set his hand just before his death. Commenting on the political immorality for which Marlborough has been so heavily sentenced by Macaulay, Lord Russell forcibly and justly remarks:—

"But in times of political revolution men are so made; of such a texture were the followers of Pompey, who embraced the fortunes of Cæsar and Augustus; of such a clay were the Ministers of Lewis XVI. and the Jacobins of the Convention who followed the star of Napoleon Bonaparte; of such variable tempers were Talleyrand, who took thirteen oaths of allegiance, and Ney, who left his old master only to desert his new Sovereign.

"'Tile Cruces scleris pretium Isifi, hic diadema.' The brave Ney was shot as a traitor; Marlborough and Talleyrand died covered with honours."

After Marlborough and his military genius comes Walpole, with his civil sagacity clearly perceiving that "the centre of gravity of the Constitution was transferred to the House of Commons," and, when at last fallen from power and raised to the House of Lords, accosting his great rival Pulteney, recently created Earl of Bath, with "You and I, my lord, are now two of the most insignificant fellows in the kingdom." Peace and an intimate alliance with France were the guiding maxims of the foreign policy of Walpole. His husbandry, remarks Lord Russell, and the growing wealth of the nation, enabled Chatham to conduct his wars vigorously and victoriously, and as he said, to "conquer America in Germany," not with soldiers, but with sovereigns, by subsidizing Frederick of Prussia. Lord Russell also considers that it was mainly England's European policy which gained Canada, and that "nothing but ignorance can have induced some persons to represent the British victories in North America as due entirely to the efforts of the colonists and their unaided exertions." After the German war came the American war, concerning which the essayist writes:—

"The recognition of the revolted colonies as a new and independent State was retarded by the obstinacy and pride of the British nation much more than by the resistance of the Sovereign and the folly of the Ministry."

The great French Revolutionary war lasted more than 22 years, during which our National Debt was augmented by 665 millions. In the Budget speech of 1799 Pitt declared his conviction that England had never enjoyed a fairer prospect of 15 years of peace, which may excuse Mr. Hammond for his "things so quiet" at the Foreign Office in July of last year. Lord Russell believes that Pitt interfered with the French too late and demanded too much:—

"Had Pitt interfered before the armies of Dumouriez entered Belgium, or had he lowered his demands in proportion to the lateness of his interference, he might have been successful. But his mind was too unbending, and his knowledge of foreign affairs too limited to admit of wise concession for the sake of permanent peace."

The acknowledgment of the wisdom of this "wise concession to secure permanent peace" is the last lesson which many statesmen and many writers less proud and less able than Pitt will consent to learn, but it is the first lesson which every statesman and writer who has the good of his country at heart ought to endeavour to teach. Stepping aside to confute a pleasage in Alison's History, which never needed confutation, Lord Russell wishes that England's policy in 1793 had been a firm and liberal administration of domestic affairs, and a powerful armed neutrality in foreign affairs. Lord Russell multiplies instances, which we need not specify, to expatiate on the selfishness, ingratitude, and half-heartedness, not to say perfidy, of our various allies during the long war, and joins with Mr. Cobden in warm admiration of Fox's resolute peace policy. He blames the extravagance and frenzy, the loss of skill and caution which marked the close of Pitt's career, and coming to the battle of Waterloo, the moderate and magnanimous proclamation of the victorious allies, he laments the narrow policy of the English Government of the day, which lost, as he considers, the advantage which might have arisen from it, and engendered further war. For our part, we think with most men that, whatever the English Government or any other Government had been, there could have been no permanent peace while Napoleon reigned over France.

Lord Russell now enters within the range of his own experience, and his essay becomes more original, and consequently more valuable. He writes as follows of the general growth of freedom since 1830:—

"The Revolution of France in 1830 and the fall of the Tory supremacy in England, which likewise occurred in 1830, changed the aspect of two of the chief and most enlightened countries of Europe. By degrees, or rather by fits and starts, Italy and Spain shook off the degrading yoke under which they had long groaned, and Belgium, under the auspices of Lord Grey and Lord Palmerston, became a free and neutral country. England and France, Spain and Portugal, formed a quadruple alliance to establish and maintain what was wrongly supposed to be the liberal dynasty of Queen Isabella. Italy, under the wise government of Count Cavour, and with the help of a French army, threw off the chains of Austria. It cost England little effort to prevent the ruler of France from saving the Bourbon dynasty of Naples. Garibaldi conquered Naples, and Victor Emmanuel, the heir and representative of the House of Savoy, became King of Italy. The event was happy, and the Italian people, guiltless of excesses, and moderate in the enjoyment of their newfound liberty, proved themselves worthy of union and freedom. Some of the advanced Liberals and the greater part of the Press of England believed that Italy was incapable of union and unworthy of liberty. But the Government of Lord Palmerston never despaired."

Aware that his own reputation is nearly concerned, the essayist devotes some pages to the political conduct of England immediately preceding the Danish war. He says, and in justice we quote in full, that:—

"The first provocation to the impulses of German patriotism came from Denmark. An exclusive, narrow-minded Danish Ministry, assisted by some shreds and patches of English parties, attempted to convert the German inhabitants of Holstein into Danes; to deprive them of the ministrations of clergymen of their own nationality, and to drive their children from the common schools in which they had been accustomed to learn their letters in the language of their fathers. The excitement in Germany was deep, but it did not at once burst into flame. For 12 years the smouldering fire burned beneath the ashes, growing hotter and hotter, till tradesmen and soldiers, philosophers and Ministers of State, were burning with resentment, sympathy, and indignation. The British Government tried the various ways to conduct the lightning, and carry off harmlessly the storm which they foresaw. An attempt at conciliation between Germany and Denmark nearly proved successful. Founded on a concession to Schleswig of full autonomy, and a concert of the four parts of the kingdom in making provision for extraordinary expenses, this plan obtained the assent of Austria and Prussia, and of such men as M. Quaade, the most calm and judicious of Danish statesmen, Denmark would thus have obtained the integrity of her dominions which five great Powers had declared to be desir ble; France was ready to give her assent, and the Germans of Schleswig would have had spiritual ministrations for themselves, and competent German teachers for their children. It pleased some English advisers of great influence to meddle in this affair; they were successful in thwarting the British Government, and in the end, with the professed view and perhaps the r al intention of helping Denmark, their friendship tended to deprive her of Holstein and Schleswig altogether. It is true that Germany long saw that there was a hope of arresting the oppressions of the Danish Ministry, had no just cause for going to war. It did not be denied, indeed, that these were very grievous; the British Government had asked as a moderate concession that German proprietors in Schleswig should be allowed to receive the interest of their children; but the Danes refused to allow two or more families to employ one teacher; each family was forced to maintain a separate tutor. The restriction on families of moderate means was very grievous and injurious. Still the British Government held on. Lord Kimberley was sent to Copenhagen to induce the Danish Cabinet not to abandon the settlement, in spite of Treaties and promises, into the Danish Monarchy. There was something rotten in the state of Denmark. Five Powers—France, Russia, Prussia, Austria, and England—had pressed to acknowledge under the then heir to the Crown the integrity of the Danish Monarchy. Of these five Prussia and Austria were hostile; France and Russia, while they acknowledged the Danish claims, were indifferent; England alone sincerely endeavoured to fulfill her promise. Denmark still refused to comply with her own repeated engagements to the German Powers. Yet it must not be supposed that the German Powers were compelled to embrace war as the only remedy left to them. Ambition mingled largely with their motives. Schleswig was a convenient pretext for a shadow well worth having. That German enthusiasm was not excited solely by sympathy for the wrongs of their persecuted and oppressed countrymen has been clearly proved by recent events. The Lutherans of Livonia and the German provinces on the Baltic coast have suffered persecutions more severe than those inflicted by the Danes in Schleswig. But those provinces are barren, and in the possession of a powerful ally. The consequence has been that Germans have seen the ill-usage of the Lutheran subjects of Russia in silence. Lord Palmerston used to say that in certain cases a State was bound to make war; in certain other cases a State had a right to make war. One of the latter cases was where a guarantee has been given; one of the latter where title and possession have been recognized by Treaty. The Danish Treaty fell under the latter category. If this became a grave question for Lord Palmerston's Cabinet whether, if they could obtain a binding stipulation from Denmark in favour of her German subjects, they should advise the Queen to offer to the King of Denmark naval and military aid for his defence. The Cabinet, after much deliberation, decided that in the case supposed they should offer to assist Denmark by force only in case France would join in an alliance for that purpose. Although somewhat reluctant at the time to insist upon that condition, I am fully persuaded it was a condition not only wise, but absolutely essential. Lord Palmerston was convinced that it would be inexcusable to rush into a war against the whole of Germany, influenced and encouraged without the security of a substantial alliance. France would have furnished us that alliance. Had England and France guaranteed the performance by Denmark of her own solemn engagements, Prussia and Austria would have had no case for war; had they entered upon it the military forces of France and England, the naval forces of England and Prussia, would have been a powerful assistance to Denmark. The Emperor of the French twice rejected this proposal. At this time he favoured the cause of the Nationalities. For his own sake, as it is to be regretted he so ardently did that cause, or that, doing so, he did not respect it in 1870. A further attempt at pacification was made at the Conference of London. But Denmark, with a small army, and sure which could not reach the Prussian army, was confident in her own power of resistance to the end. She declined the good offices of the neutral powers, and fell a victim to her blindness. Lord Palmerston, by a happy suggestion, saved her from the probable destruction of her capital."

No one can deny that this is a clear and straightforward account of the Schleswig-Holstein mystery and Lord Russell's hand in it. And though, when the past it took be criticized by the light of results, we may not allow that hand to have been quite as skilful as we should have desired, we are bold enough to say that better in this case, and in all cases, was and is and will be the friendly intention and the slight compromise it entailed than a more haughty bearing, followed by war. Better still, of course, the delicate steerage which would have avoided all compromise without falling from words to blows.

The remaining pages of Lord Russell's Essay are occupied with the war now over. Not much is said, and no wonder, which throws new light on events which have been discussed incessantly since their occurrence to be the whole world. We think the essayist a little in error in placing himself so much alone, as he does with some complacency, in his opinion that Favre should have made terms with Bismarck at Ferrieres. With respect to the Peace just concluded, Lord Russell does not speak very decidedly, but appears to approve the terms and to be hopeful of the results. In common with every other sensible man, he holds it absurd to compare the junction of Alsace to Germany with the junction of Venice to Austria; "of Alsace, which was so German that Louis XIV. offered to make himself a member of the Germanic Confederation in order to qualify himself to hold it; of Venice, peopled by Romans or Romanized Italians, who fled from Alaric in the fifth century, and had remained joined to Italy till the end of the eighteenth." Commanding Lord Granville's diplomacy, and reminding us of the continual rise and fall of the European Powers in their struggles for supremacy during the last four centuries, which ought to secure us against surprise at the events of this year, stupendous as they are, Lord Russell quotes a passage from that stern truth-teller, Colonel Stoffel, on the moral and social corruption and decline of France, and concludes his essay with some remarks upon his own country. Is England, he asks, to follow the fate of France?

"I hope not; but unless some real attachment to true religion, to unshackled liberty, to institutions which deserve to be preserved, and a country which is worthy to be defended, prevail among us, not as a tame acquiescence but as a vivifying passion, we too may embrace the vices and follow the fate of France. There is no reason to despair. The spirit of England is still high, her naval and military resources require only vigilance and a liberal expenditure. Let England only preserve her old spirit, and exercise sufficient vigilance to be ready to meet any danger by which she may be assailed. We are happily not obliged to watch a frontier which an enemy may pass with a million of men by railroad, or a night march. To invade England in force requires docks and harbours, building of steamships, preparations the note of which must reach our shores many weeks before actual invasion can take place. But for the purpose of defending ourselves, and our intimate allies, a navy and army are absolutely essential. At the present time dangers exist which are may avert, and weakness may precipitate. Russia is about to rebuild her fleets and her fortresses on the coast of the Black Sea. If she keeps the promise in Prince Gortchakoff's despatch, and observes faithfully the conditions of the Treaty of 1856, Europe may enjoy a long period of peace. But if she is tempted by the possession of an immense military and naval force, increased beyond all reasonable proportions—if she is encouraged by the forced inactivity of the Austrian Empire—Europe may be disturbed by war, Turkey be threatened with extinction, and England with decline."

We take leave of this essay with feelings of the greatest respect for the veteran statesman its author. Not only Lord Russell, but many another good man and true, kept watch long ago by the cradle of Reform, but it is his privilege beyond any of his associates to see about him the children's children, the consequences of the good and brave deeds he did in his youth. In this essay it is evident he cannot help feeling that confidence in the destinies of his country which every true Englishman must feel; that confidence which a review of her foreign policy cannot fail to instil into both writer and reader, for it reveals the rectitude of principle and the indomitable courage which may sometimes have appeared to sink in the troubled ocean of opinion, but which, like an anchored sea-mark, have never moved from their place, or relaxed their firm hold on the heart of the nation.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WORKMEN.

(A Series of Letters by M. A. Duncyer, translated for *The Scotsman* from the *Journal des Economistes* for June 1871.)

(CONTINUED FROM "WEEKLY SCOTSMAN" OF JULY 15.)

LETTER III.—ORGANISATION OF THE ASSOCIATION—GENERAL COUNCIL, CONGRESS, FEDERAL COUNCILS, COMMITTEES, SECTIONS.

THE two directing organs of the entire *International Association* are the *General Council* and the *Congress*.

The Congress is a sort of universal parliament of the working classes, which has met in succession in Geneva—in 1866, at Lausanne in 1867, at Brussels in 1868, at Bâle in 1869. The war between France and Germany prevented its meeting last year. In terms of the general statutes of the International, voted in 1866 by the Congress of Geneva, the Congress was to meet annually. The length of the session is not fixed by the statutes. It is commonly very short—never, I believe, exceeding eight days. The Congress is composed of delegates from all the sections of the Association; at least each section, whether numerous or not, has right to send one delegate at least to the Congress. If any section is not in a position to send a delegate, it may unite with neighbouring sections in a group which nominates a common representative. The Congress has never counted as many delegates as there are affiliated sections, and, notwithstanding the facilities afforded, all the sections have never been represented at the successive meetings.

The Congress of Geneva did not muster more than sixty members; that of Lausanne counted seventy-one; that of Brussels, ninety-eight; that of Bâle, eighty. Each section or group which includes more than 500 members may send one delegate for each 500 above the first. Each delegate, whatever number of sections he may represent, has only one vote. The expenses of the delegates are defrayed by the sections or groups which name them. Every member of the International has a vote for a delegate, and is himself eligible. No delegate, however, can sit or vote in the Congress if the section he represents has not sent in its annual contribution to the Treasurer of the General Council in London.

Legislative authority and sovereign jurisdiction belong exclusively to the Congress. Everything not provided for by the statutes is determined by a vote of Congress, and both are subject to revision by the succeeding Congress on the demand of two-thirds of the delegates. Each delegate, between the societies belonging to a national group, whether section or federation, the General Council has right to pronounce an interim decision, subject to appeal to the next Congress, which decides in the last resort.

Each time the Congress fixes the place of meeting of the General Council, and elects its members. It fixes the place where the next Congress shall be held. Should any impediment prevent the Congress meeting at the place fixed, the place may be changed, but not the time of meeting.

In the interval between one Congress and another the General Council is charged with the supreme direction of the Association, and with executing the resolutions of the Congress. The General Council also receives the adhesion of such societies of workmen as desire to join the International. It has the right to admit or refuse affiliation to any new society or group, but subject to appeal to the next Congress. It has also right to suspend any section or group of the International till next meeting of Congress, and decide any differences arising between them.

Another essential function of the General Council consists in collecting all the information and documents wanted to enlighten the Association as to the wants and aspirations of the working classes in different enlightened countries of Europe. By degrees, or rather by fits and starts, Italy and Spain shook off the degrading yoke under which they had long groaned, and Belgium, under the auspices of Lord Grey and Lord Palmerston, became a free and neutral country. England and France, Spain and Portugal, formed a quadruple alliance to establish and maintain what was wrongly supposed to be the liberal dynasty of Queen Isabella. Italy, under the wise government of Count Cavour, and with the help of a French army, threw off the chains of Austria. It cost England little effort to prevent the ruler of France from saving the Bourbon dynasty of Naples. Garibaldi conquered Naples, and Victor Emmanuel, the heir and representative of the House of Savoy, became King of Italy. The event was happy, and the Italian people, guiltless of excesses, and moderate in the enjoyment of their newfound liberty, proved themselves worthy of union and freedom. Some of the advanced Liberals and the greater part of the Press of England believed that Italy was incapable of union and unworthy of liberty. But the Government of Lord Palmerston never despaired."

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much inveterate rancour disappointed, are quietly to give place to submission and obedience. Hatred, instead of being allayed and quenched, will be rendered still more bitter by repression, and by the condign punishment which justice so imperiously demands. . . . . Let us think well of all this. In June 1870 one of the members of the Federal Commission of Lucerne set down those numbers adhering to the International in Europe and America as nearly seven millions. I believe this calculation to be somewhat exaggerated; but granting that it should be reduced by one-third, it tends none the less to attest the extraordinary progress of a propaganda which the Conservatives of Europe have too long contemned or ignored. Such results obtained in so short a time create astonishment in themselves; but the wonder is increased when we come to know how very few are the leaders who have succeeded up to the present time in fomenting a development so rapid and extensive. What attests above all the progress of the Association is the frightful fanaticism of the sincere adherents of the International, their imperturbable faith in the legitimacy of their fancied grievances, and the rankling envy with which the *proletariat* regards, not only the enjoyments which wise men among us despise, but the noble pleasures which cultivated minds alone can appreciate—envy which the modest independence which others have worked out by dint of hard work and privations.

The unbridled and sordid ambition of a few adventurers of the sword and of the pen, the depravity, the vices, the monstrous brutality of a mob which belongs to no class in particular, but is recruited from all, may explain to some extent the saturnalia of which we have just been the witnesses, and the unheard-of crimes which have branded their perpetrators with infamy; but how can we explain the frenzy of the constantly increasing multitudes which go on enlarging the ranks of our enemies, or the unbounded confidence with which the power of the Association inspires them? We can no longer bury ourselves up with illusions. We who live upon the savings of former generations or on our own savings, are hated with a hatred with which nothing can be compared. Our enemies have constituted themselves our creditors; let us not suppose that our having vanquished and chastised them is equivalent to a discharge. The only fruit of our victory consists in this, that we have postponed the evil day. Let us profit by the delay to get better acquainted with those who have sworn to destroy us. . . . . .

LETTER V.—ORGANISATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL.

. . . It is about the only virtue of the International to have always deliberated and carried on its whole proceedings in broad daylight. Whose fault is it, then, if we have not profited more by the meetings we have exercised? I grant that, had we been in a situation to suppress it quietly, and deprive it by law of its principal means of action, especially of its right of coalition, this would be the Congress of Geneva infinitely preferable to repress judicially and pitilessly its wicked attempts against public liberty and security, not only when they assume the shape of overt acts, but when they reveal themselves by declarations of principle, which, emanating from an association, are equivalent to overt acts. But if the first of these methods is what best suits our inertness, the second alone can prove really efficacious. We can make a law proscribing strikes; but I defy you to make a law which shall succeed in suppressing them. The only effect of a law to suppress coalitions would be to lull to sleep the vigilance of the Conservative *bourgeoisie*. . . .

Let us try, then, not to lose our self-possession, and accustom ourselves to look the danger in the face. Let us deliberately test the magnitude of that danger, without giving way to the apprehensions we may reasonably entertain. This is my reason for asking leave to accomplish the duty I have undertaken, which is that of explaining clearly the plan adopted by the *proletariat* of the civilised world for the destruction of capital. It is of no use to shut our eyes, or seek shelter under antiquated preventive laws. Such laws can secure safety to no one—neither to those who make them, nor to those who are subject to them.

In my *third* letter I have treated of the General Council and the Congress. I now proceed to describe the *Sections* and *Federations of Sections*.

I have already called the International a living organism, and I must add that it is an organism which is still in the course of continuous formation. The sections of which this strange association is composed may be observed in every possible degree of development, from the embryo section, mixed up with trade societies previously constituted, and which have just given in their adhesion to the International, to the section fully formed, if not completely developed, and the corporate groups which include all the individuals in a determinate extent of territory. It would be extremely interesting to observe a section of the International in its state of full and complete development; but none of them have as yet reached this state. All we can do at present is to take for the subject of our examination the type which those that are least imperfect offer us, and these, if I am not mistaken, are the Brussels sections.

In the plan of organisation which, as the devoted adherents of the Association ardently hope, is to form the social order of the future, the *section* is the equivalent of the *Commune*, or rather, it forms the *secondary* group. An inheritance is to disappear, the *primary* group in the plan of the International is the family constituted under the trades-union, or the simple workmen's society, all the members of which are united by the bond of a strict *solidarity*.

"The section," says *L'Internationale*—the organ of the Association, which is published at Brussels—"the section is the type of the Commune. It includes the workmen of all trades withoutout distinction. In it are discussed affairs in which workmen are interested, whatever be their trade. At the head of the section is an administrative Committee, which is charged with executing the measures decreed by the section."

The section, then, is in some sense a geographic expression. Thus, at Paris, the sections among the principal sections of the International are those of Vaugirard, Clichy, Puteaux, Batignolles, Belleville, the Panthéon, Montmartre, Grenelle, La Villotte, Montrouge, l'Est (Faubourg St. Denis), La Maison Blanche, &c. Within the limits of the circumscription to which in extent of the section is limited, not only the affiliated workmen exercise different trades, but they may belong to trade societies, whether within the territory of the same section or beyond it; and these societies, if they have not yet entered in a body to the International, have the right to preserve their own organization, provided there be nothing in their peculiar regulations contrary to the general statutes of the Association. . . .

In another sense, the section may be regarded as a moral and intelligent being, enjoying rights inherent in every definite judicial personality. In truth, I know not whether property, when it shall pass from the state of "anarchical" parcelling out in which we do not dwell for one into the state of "synthetic" grouping, which according to the theorists of the International, is to be its future condition, or, more simply, when it shall cease to be individual, and become collective—I am ignorant, I say, whether property in the future will be subjected to the profit of each *section*; or to the profit of a larger group, the *federation of sections*; or to the profit of a group still larger, the union *of federations*; or to the profit of the largest group of all, the International Association itself. . . .

In truth, this collective theory has only as yet been roughly sketched. One of the resolutions voted in 1867 at the Congress of Lausanne imposes expressly on the sections the duty of studying the question of a new "institution of production" is to be established. The section is to be the sole merchant. It will absorb co-operative societies, and transform them into "communal bazaars, where products will be exposed with an exact indication of their cost price." . . . In this way the section will replace with advantage the present commercial system, which, in the language of the *International* of Brussels," is full of frauds and snares."

The section is also to prepare for the transfer this from Article 7 of the regulations of 1866, which bears that "every member of the International Association, on changing his country, shall have right to a credit on the conditions determined by the rules of the section, and likewise to a mandate;" and adds that "the Central Bureaux are obliged to honour such credit."

The section is likewise to act as a universal insurance company. It is to consolidate to the profit of the *Collectivité* the savings of the individual dissipated in drinking. "Diseases, infirmities, old age, widowhood," says the *Internationale* of Brussels, "all the present sources of poverty, are removed. No more charitable institutions; public assistance no longer lays men to shame. Orphans of no more poor's doctor." . . . In addition to its other functions, the section is to be a teaching institute, giving gratuitous instruction in science and in particular trades. . . . The section is state complete in itself, a "cell," say the regulations, "which is at liberty to prepare special statutes and rules, conformably to local circumstances and the laws of the country, under the sole condition that these statutes shall not be contrary to the general statutes and rules."

In order to constitute a complete government, there wants the organisation of an armed force. But in the plan of the International the element of public force appears only in the tertiary group, the *federation*.

THE ALLEGED DECLINE OF THE DRAMA.

(*Pall Mall Budget.*)

A CORRESPONDENCE of some little interest has found its way to this country from the Antipodes concerning the alleged decline of the drama in the very last part of the world to which that great institution has found its way—from Australia. Mr. Coppin, a Melbourne manager, has initiated the complaint, and other writers have followed him; relating somewhat different experiences, but agreeing in the general result, to whatever causes they may severally attribute it. It seems that not only has Shakspeare ceased to pay—the surprise rather is that he should ever have been paid with a public so small and so oddly constituted as that of Australia in years gone by—but that nothing will pay in his stead. The resources of the manager seem exhausted. The most ponderous burlesques cease to produce a laugh. The most lavish display of undressed females attractions ceases to captivate the eye. It is coming to this, that the unfortunate speculator finds the illegitimate drama no more a remunerative concern than the legitimate, while (notwithstanding the exceptions of more than high Shakspearian line) it is, on the whole, far more expensive. And so the art seems on the verge of extinction, temporary or total, in the newest of all communities, as some say it is in those of this older continent. For people who believe with Lord Macaulay that civilisation is at once one of the highest tokens and most active instruments of civilization, the subject is at least worth inquiry.

Ever short-lived, ever reviving—such has been the history of dramatic art from the earliest traces of its existence, and in all the countries of Western civilization in which it has penetrated. The magnificent "tragedy" of the Greeks, or rather of the Athenians, scarcely lasted a hundred years, from the time when it won its early triumphs in that recess under the Acropolis to the period when its recent investigation has disinterred to that when it passed obscurely into oblivion, almost without any note of its disappearance remaining in history. The Romans were too material and coarse a race to allow of the development of the drama. Their only popular plays were translations and adaptations from the Greek as impudent as ours from the French; but these, too, soon ceased to please audiences whose nerves responded only to more material emotion; and the stage was abandoned, in the wealthiest period of Roman dominion, to savage exhibitions of gladiators and wild beasts, to lascivious dancers, and to the buffooneries of the "mime," answering in their several ways to our "ballets" and burlesques. And in like manner, in modern times, the dramatic art has often attained a very high degree of perfection, but, from whatever cause, has never maintained it long. The Elizabethan art perished, so to speak, in our civil wars. Otway, and he almost alone, evinced in his treatment of the drama something of the spirit of Elizabeth along with the tinsel of Charles the Second; his contemporaries shone only in the latter. Again, the English comedy, the fruit of an entirely different manifestation of dramatic power, rose at a later time to a very considerable height of excellence. That school may be said to have lasted from the days of Congreve to those of Sheridan inclusive; and its productions form no contemptible division of our literature. But with Sheridan it died. No comedy since those of Sheridan holds the stage or deserves to hold it. The only English plays of later date which maintain a precarious theatrical life belong to the romantic class—what Voltaire called the "genre batard," and signalized as the corrupt off-spring of the older and better school.

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What writers are to expect from after their prodigious assurance, and the horrible effort, productive only of crime and ruin, which one of the most powerful federative groups of the Association has just attempted in vain, though aided by thousands of adherents who have flocked to them from all parts of Europe and America?

They must know little of the human heart who believe that so much audacity repulsed, so many hopes blasted, so

Scribe school—a most charming exception, we admit—until the curious revival of the "romantic drama" under Victor Hugo and Alexandre Dumas. That too has passed away, as in our judgment it deserved to pass away, being founded on mere affectation, and dulness once more reigns supreme. But the so called "regular drama," though its success has been thus imperfect, had nevertheless a far better chance of existence in France and other continental countries than among ourselves. It has been deemed matter of State policy to support it by large treasury contributions to orthodox theatres. If, with all this apparatus to keep it up, the "regular drama" has never been able long to float, it would seem as if there must be an essential "alacrity of sinking" in its composition.

We may therefore infer that there is a general law, independent of casual and unaccountable fluctuations of taste, which, as has been said, renders a high popular standard of the drama short-lived. The Germans, with their gene ralizing propensities, have recognized this fact even with respect to their own stage, of which the history scarcely reaches farther than a century back. They divide that history into the periods of excellence and of decline, the first but little exceeding the space of a generation, the latter having lasted ever since, and showing no present signs of improvement.

Perhaps the first and most essential reason of the phenomenon lies in the imperfection of the subject-matter—of the "stuff" on which dramatic art must work. Very different in this respect from prose fiction—of which the resources seem to be inexhaustible—the drama has only a limited field of material. Events and personages may be interesting, without professing any dramatic interest. Dramatic characters, scenes, plots, incidents—we all know what we mean by these expressions, though definition may be difficult. And the repertory of these may be practically, and for a time exhausted The natural having served its turn, dramatic authors, in the effort to avoid repetition, turn to that which is not, natural—the extravagant in tragedy, the farcical or the sentimental in comedy—and so dramatic taste deteriorates, and becomes exhausted until the field has lain fallow long enough to recover its fertility. It was an odd recommendation of a French critic that dramatists should abandon the construc ion of new plots and take to reproducing the old ones, with such novelties of character and incident as they could devise. But it would be impossible to reanimate the energies of a blasé public by such a simple device.

Another cause of this recurring decline is perhaps to be found in the overpowering influence of great names—the unapproachable excellence of great performances. It is needless to dwell on the old story of the services which Shakspeare has rendered to the literature of the world and to the national spirit of England. But if Shakspeare as a poet is incomparable, it does not follow that Shakspeare—let not our readers' ears tingle at so audacious a heresy—was incomparable as a playwright. Pursuing so daring a line of thought, we might raise the question whether (with three or four grand exceptions) his plays do not continue to hold the stage rather in spite of, than in consequence of, their merely dramatic value. There is a passage in one of Voltaire's letters—we are almost ashamed of naming him so often, but where is the critic who approaches him in the faculty of saying the right thing at the right moment?—which, referring to another writer, will illustrate what we mean. "They write to me," says he, in 1769, "that the plays of Shakspeare are no longer acted at Paris. The reason, in my opinion is that every one knows them by heart. Almost all their traits have become proverbs. Besides, they are prolix in parts; their plots are sometimes feeble, and their dénouements rarely ingenious. He only wanted to paint nature; and he has been, without doubt, Nature's greatest painter."

Now what Voltaire here confesses of the great comic author of his country, we, if we had the courage, might adapt with due change to a greater, in our estimation, than he. We have spoken of the great and well-known examples to the contrary; and we need not agree with that eminent but audacious literary critic who—rather late after dinner—pronounced "Othello" a "drunken melodrama." But, if we are candid, we shall subscribe to the opinion, which was that of the world until exaggerated fashion stifled calm appreciation, that Shakspeare's own excessive negligence about plot and incident—which he generally borrowed ill by wholesale to save time and trouble